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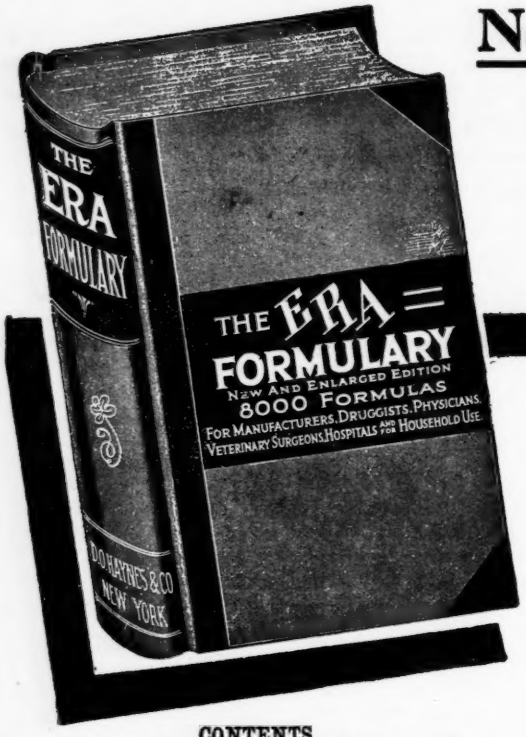
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Teaching Management of Employees

Employment management, or personnel management as it is sometimes called, has been added to the factory administration in a few large industries, and a course of training has been inaugurated at the University of Rochester. If it proves successful similar courses will be established at New York and Boston. Under this division of factory management are included those activities which deal with human relations—legislation, safety, education, recreation, "hiring and firing," discipline, the wage system, pensions, sick benefits.

The aim is to have manufacturers who are working on war contracts select men who might succeed as employment managers even without training and send them to the course on their own responsibility. Men of enthusiasm, varied industrial experience, good education, liberal point of view, and the reserve and balance which must accompany the power to command men, should be chosen for this work, and they should be given good salaries and ample authority.

Why Embargoes Are Necessary

Enemy trading has been one of the hardest problems for the War Trade Board to solve, and closely associated with this practice is the activity of the German Syndicates in efforts to hold German trade in neutral countries by selling American goods under German labels, underbidding American salesmen in those countries and even going so far to sell at a lower price than the product can be purchased in the United States. In China, today, a German firm is offering American-made dyestuffs below the New York market. The package bears the label of the German firm, which has changed its German name since the war, but the product did not come from Germany, and in fact was manufactured in the central west of the United States.

This sort of activity has been difficult to deal with because the German houses buy of American manufacturers and brokers. The export and import regulations which have for their primary purpose the control of enemy trading and the suppression of German commercial activities, as well as the conservation of shipping tonnage for war purposes, are gradually eliminating this sort of trade.

On some products needed in the United States it is believed that the regulations have been too strict. Representations have been made to the War Trade Board that larger importations of

lemon oil should be allowed owing to the scarcity and the increasing price. The limit placed on pyrites is considered too small and it is probable that the regulations will be relaxed a little when ships are available. The ruling has had the effect, however, of encouraging the development of the sulphur deposits of Louisiana by those interested in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The olive oil trade is adapting itself to conditions and makers of salad dressings and oleomargarine find that peanut oil answers their purposes and the use of this product is rapidly developing a profitable industry in the South. The embargo on ferro-alloys is causing some uneasiness among steel manufacturers. If the new regulations apply to ore brought in British ships as well as American there is every probability that the price of ferro-manganese will go up, owing to the limited supply in this country. Starches and dextrines are also scarce and textile manufacturers will not be able to obtain sufficient quantities for carrying out Government contracts unless the embargo is relaxed. These are serious cases and when presented to the War Trade Board it is probable that arrangements will be made to provide for all emergencies, but action should not be delayed until the crisis is here.

In reply to a letter sent to importers, exporters and manufacturers, the Merchants Association of New York has received many hundreds of suggestions regarding improvements in policies or procedure in the enforcement of the embargo regulations based upon practical experiences and a committee has classified the proposals and will go to Washington to discuss them with the War Trade Board. It is appreciated that the critical time is coming in the next few months, until the ships now under construction are available, owing to the necessity of moving troops and supplies as rapidly as possible to the base in France. Manufacturers and merchants were unanimous in expressing willingness to make any sacrifice in trade to meet these conditions, and the suggestions were not of such a vital nature as to involve serious changes in the regulations, nor did they intimate that any mistake had been made in clamping on the embargoes at this time.

"Tomorrow Week" and Exports

For a great many years we have been enjoying what seemed to us a capital little joke whenever we described South American business methods in the one word, "manana"—"tomorrow." All this time we have been stupid—or ignorant—enough never to know that South Americans have all these years been combining a neat retort and a summary of our way of dealing with them in two words, "tomorrow week." If we look the facts in the face we must admit that "tomorrow week" has consistently been our motto in South American export business. Not only has it been our motto as a nation, but it characterizes the attitude of individual exporters.

The lax methods that have prevailed in our business relations with our South American neighbors give them ample reason for complaint, and no excuse for us to plead innocence of any intentional commercial slight. We are in the habit of attending to domestic business promptly and effectively. Does not foreign business deserve the same attentions? Competition in the world markets is not less keen. Buyers are as sensitive to decent treatment in South America as they are in North America. South American gold is the same metal and as good legal tender as our own.

In the world of politics we no longer stand aloof, and we cannot any longer remain self-sufficient in the world of commerce. Our entrance into the world war will not only profoundly affect our political relationship with the other nations, but also will make tremendous changes in our commercial dealings. In the pride and strength of our vast natural resources we have shut our eyes to the rest of the trading world and have been happy and prosperous doing business among ourselves. In an economic era when, aided by the commercial upheaval that has accompanied the war, newer and more direct trade routes are being established in defiance of old commercial customs and national prejudice, to continue in our former self-sufficiency will be commercial suicide. After the war we shall need foreign trade, both export and import, and a policy of "tomorrow week' should be now discarded.

An exhibition of products from the Netherlands East Indies has been opened in the State's commercial museum of Tokio, Japan. The importance of this exhibition lies in the fact that Japan is importing increasing quantities of raw materials—tropical, especially, for her growing export trade in manufactured goods. Among the articles shown were: oil seeds, cinchona bark, mineral and vegetable oils, spices, cocoa and tin.

LETS MAKE IT THREE OF A KIND

Germany's Stolen Chemistry

Important Scientific Discoveries and Industrial Processes of All Nations Appropriated by the Germans

By TOWNES R. LEIGH, Professor of Chemistry Georgetown College.

PART II

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The manufacture of synthetic dyes is only one of the many ideas that Germany borrowed from her more resourceful neighbors. The very chemicals which she uses to prosecute her war were not first produced by the subjects of the Kaiser. Howard, an English chemist, first made the fulminate of mercury; Schoenbein of Basel, Switzerland, guncotton in 1845; Sobrero of Turin, Italy, nitro-glycerine in 1846; Alfred Nobel of Sweden, dynamite in 1856 and blasting gelatine in 1878; Veille of France, military smokeless powder in 1886; Sir Alfred Abel of England, cordite; Egg, likewise an Englishman, devised the percussion cap; Picford his compatriot, the safety fuse in 1831; and it was Benvenuto Cellini, an Italian, who introduced the blending process in gunpowder; chlorine gas and a dozen other chemicals of modern warfare were not first "Made in Germany." And finally we have it on the authority of Charles E. Munroe, a specialist on explosives, that out of sixty-two names of experts on explosives two stand out supreme, that of Abel of England and Bertholet of France.

Fixation of Nitrogen

Though Germans may say much about the fixation of nitrogen, what credit do they deserve for its development? As long ago as 1784 the English chemist, Cavendish, observed that when electric sparks are passed through air, the oxides of nitrogen are formed and by absorbing these oxides in water or in alkalies, nitric acid or nitrates could be produced. However, his discovery lay dormant until the demand for nitrates increased to such a degree that it became evident that the natural deposits of these substances were in danger of being exhausted before many years.

In 1898 Sir William Crookes, President of the British Association, delivered the solemn warning that the years of plenty were quickly passing; and before long the greatly increased intensive cultivation would use up all the known sources of combined nitrogen, and there would be no Egypt from whose granaries supplies could be obtained. Commercial chemistry was rapidly increasing its demands for nitrogen compounds in the manufacturing of dyes, explosives, ice, soda and cyanides, the last being used in the extraction of gold from its ores and in the plating of metals; yet the source of supply of native nitrates showed no such elasticity. The Englishman's warning caused chemists and manufacturers to turn their attention to that important field. The first to solve successfully the problem of the combination of atmospheric nitrogen on a commercial scale were two Norwegians, Birkeland and Eyde. Other methods for the fixation of nitrogen commercially have since been developed. Our government is now spending millions of dollars in the construction of nitrate plants which are destined to place us in the forefront among the nations of the world in this particular field.

Important Processes

Few of the valuable chemical processes were developed by German brains. The Leblanc method of making soda-ash directly from salt was devised by a Frenchman in behalf of his country and named in his honor. The Solvay method, now more generally used, was perfected by a Belgian and bears his name. Soda-ash is employed in the manufacture of glass, soap and many chemical reagents and the enormous quantity of 2,250,000 tons is produced annually.

The soda process for making paper from wood pulp was patented by Watt and Burgess of America. The sulphite process for the production of paper pulp from wood and the method of decomposition of fats by steam at high temperature, largely used in the manufacture of soap, were the work of another American, R. A. Tilghman. The cyanide process of obtaining gold and silver was conceived by our fellow country men, McArthur and Forest. The process of obtaining aluminum cheap was devised by C. M. Hall, also an American, while Cowles of Cleveland, produced aluminum bronze. The process of making carborundum and graphite in commercial quantities was the work of E. G. Acheson. The French and the Americans were the first to manufacture ice by the use of liquid ammonia.

The process of the softening of water was worked out by Dr. Clark of Aberdeen, Scotland. The filtration of water for public use was first carried out by Mr. James Simpson of Chelsea Water Works, London, England. The decolorizing power of vegetable charcoal was first noticed by Lowitz of St. Petersburg, and that of animal charcoal, the basis of the modern refinery, by Figuier of Montpelier, France. The process of hardening fats by the use of hydrogen we owe chiefly to an English firm, Messrs. Crossfield and Son. By their process whale-oil is now converted by large amounts into solid material suitable for the manufacturing of soap. The important contact process which is largely used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, has been developed upon the observation made as far back as 1831 by P. Phillips, a vinegar merchant of Bristol, that the oxidation of sulphur dioxide is greatly accelerated by the presence of platinum. The Englishman, John Mercer, taught us to mercerize cotton. The Frenchman, Chardonet, the process of making artificial silk. The method, however, by which most of the imitation or artificial silk is made at the present time is the viscose process invented by the English chemists, Crass and Bevan, in which wood pulp is used. H. Mege of France gave us oleomargarine; malted and condensed milks are distinctively American born and developed products. Hyatt of America gave to the world celluloid.

To M. Verneuil of Paris, we are indebted for the artificial ruby, the real ruby of science which is as much the ruby of Ceylon and Burmah as is the water formed by burning hydrogen the water of the rain—identical in property and composition. In a small factory in the Rue Lafayette is to be found the commercial production of rubies on so cheap a scale as to decree the doom of the ruby-mine, a doom as certain as that decreed by the synthetic dye to the indigo industry of India. To Henri Moissan of the Sorbonne,

who produced tiny artificial diamonds, belongs the honor of the art and practice of electro-metallurgy, for while other men have done things before and after his work, he made three hundred contributions of new substances in the electro-metallurgical field. In the ever widening circle of factories that surround Niagara Falls are to be found the greatest high temperature industries in the world.

Very different from the dye, explosives and other synthetic products just described is the remarkable substance produced by the American chemist, L. W. Baekeland, and which has quickly acquired a great industrial value. This substance, called Baekelite, is synthesized from phenol and formaldehyde; it is infusible, insoluble, an excellent substitute for amber, the best of insulators for electricity and though more durable than celluloid, it is not inflammable and is less expensive.

The struggle between the land and the laboratory has been desperate, not only in the domain of dyestuffs and commercial chemicals but in the realm of perfumery and aromatics as well. In none of these scientific battles did Germany show valor until she learned the tactics of her neighbors. In the perfume industry art as well as science is required, because its success is dependent upon a creative imagination, tempered with good taste, as well as upon the skill of the chemist—the very qualities for which the Frenchmen are noted. "The great perfumer is the musician in odors." With some eight notes in his scale he strikes a harmonious scent. Paris is, of course, the center of the perfume confections. No first-class, natural or synthetic, extract or perfume is imported from Germany.

German chemists have discovered not a single one of the important basic laws of chemistry, nor isolated one of the commoner chemical elements, nor made any of the great fundamental discoveries in industrial chemistry and yet Germany has been able to foist upon the world a reputation as chemical headquarters. The reason is not difficult to discover. Germany has made a practice of seizing the chemical discoveries of other nations. She has exploited them professionally and industrially as her own. The great bulk of the chemical literature has been produced in Germany and German chemical investigators have not hesitated in their writings to ignore blissfully the pioneer work done by chemists of other lands. German chemical scholarship has long been organized thoroughly on an industrial basis, and the German chemical manufacturers have been keen to profit by every advance in research. The War has shown the world that it is not dependent upon German chemistry, and the advances made in England, France and the United States during the past four years are greater than have been made in Germany during the past century

(To Be Continued)

Prof. Leigh in succeeding articles takes up in detail the progress in pharmaceutical chemistry professional pharmacy and medical research, adding further counts to the indictment of Germany for appropriating the discoveries of other Nations.

The Corn Products Refining Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31 last a net available for common of $2,820,058, compared wth $2,450,038 in the first quarter of 1917. This is 5.65% on the common stock or at the annual rate of 22.6%. For the first quarter of 1917 the net was 4.9% on the common stock. After deducting charges for maintenance and repair of plants and estimated excess profits taxes, the net earnings from operations were $3,845,708.

Dyes Made in England

British Dyes, Ltd., are fast completing their vast establishments. They are now in a position to meet all ordinary requirements in a wide range of many classes of dyestuffs and have lately put on the market several highly important colors urgently required by the textile printers, in modern quantities. They have also helped the cotton dyers considerably by the provision of vat dyes and certain intermediates, such as paranitraniline and betanaphthol, largely used for the production of colors on the fiber.

Levinstein (Ltd.) have completely transformed their old works at Blackley and have expanded over 90 acres of ground. They are making oleum, nitric acid, ice, in short all their working materials, and, in addition to the Ellesmere Port Works, have acquired the old aniline dye works of Claus and Rée at Clayton, an ice plant in Manchester, and other important feeders to their main establishment. Their production of artificial indigo is now very large and is constantly growing. Failing a necessary material they have evolved an entirely new process for the manufacture of the intermediate for the production of indigo, a most encouraging scientific achievement, says the London *Times*. All branches of dyeing are now supplied from Blackley, and additions are constantly made to an already wide range of color. The latest is a new vat blue of the indanthrene type and a chrome blue which gives the yellow nitric acid spot characteristic of indigo.

Messrs. L. B. Holliday & Co. have established works near those of British Dyes (Ltd.), at Huddersfield. The works will eventually cover 60 acres and are already in very active production. A complete series of basic, direct, mordant, sulphur, acid, and vat colors will shortly be sent from these works. This important firm will produce perfumes and drugs and have already put remarkably pure salicylic acid and aspirin on the market.

The Solvay Dyes Co., of Carlisle, is the result of a successful attempt of Morton Sundour Fabrics Co. to manufacture a vat dye for their own use. This firm is already manufacturing a range of important vat colors and it is probable that in the early future these will be offered in quantity.

Messrs. Brotherton & Co. (Ltd.), who acquired the Mersey Chemical Works, have specialized on the metachrome colors, one of the most important classes for woolen dyers. They are almost alone in this field, and have put on the market a most satisfactory range of the colors urgently needed in the wool-dyeing trade. The importance of these dyes lies in the fact that they are fast mordant colors dyed in a single bath, thus saving much steam and labor. Khaki, for instance, is dyed to the standard shade and to Government requirements by a simple mixture of two of them.

Messrs. Williams Bros. & Co., of Hounslow, are an old firm with considerable experience in anilines. They have specialized for the ink makers, but have lately launched out very seriously in other directions.

The Clayton Aniline Co. (Ltd.) were understood before the war to be largely interested in the problem of synthetic camphor. They are still interested in camphor, in connection with the Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, and are sending out a wide range of intermediates and colors made in Clayton, Manchester, and in Switzerland. Their own manufactures include specialties for the leather dyers.

Messrs. Oxley & Hird (Ltd.), of Dewsbury, are getting under way and have already sent out some useful dyes of the meta- chrome type.

Invest in Victory—Buy Liberty Bonds.

The War and Industrial Readjustments

Plans of the Government for the Mobilization of American Business Based Upon the Experience of Our Allies.

By HAROLD G. MOULTON
Department of Political Economy, University of Chicago

The Government of the United States is now fully aware of the necessity of industrial mobilization. It is important, therefore, that we all understand what developments are in store for us, to the end that we may co-operate in fullest measure with the government in its efforts.

First, the government is urging us to save as never before; and to save with a view to the elimination of nonessential industries.

But the government is not to rely exclusively on voluntary saving as a means of bringing about industrial changes. It is also developing agencies of central control. In September a priority committee was established in Washington with power to decide what industries should be given prior claims in the matter of raw materials. This committee has drawn up a classification, as follows:

Class A comprises war work: that is to say, orders and work urgently necessary in carrying on the war, such as arms, munitions, ships, etc., and the materials required in the manufacture of same.

Class B comprises orders and work which, while not primarily designed for the prosecution of the war, yet are of public interest and essential to the national welfare, or otherwise of exceptional importance.

Class C comprises all orders and work not embraced in Class A or Class B.

All orders and work in Class A shall take precedence over those in Class B, and those in Class B shall take precedence over those in Class C.

When rigidly applied to such fundamental materials as iron, it will be readily seen that this priority system reaches into nearly every branch of industry, and that people who wish iron and steel for ordinary industrial requirements will be forced to wait—and wait indefinitely, since the demands of the war industries are certain to be simply insatiable.

Very recent developments in connection with the problem of the nonessential industries may be indicated by quotations from a statement issued by the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense late in February, 1918.

> Shortages of many classes of raw materials and of labor in different lines are evident. Transportation, both water and rail, is obviously short and the need of industrial readjustment is apparent to make room for the war requirements of our government and our Allies. . . . In many cases, the facilities of less essential industries should be converted to essential production.
>
> . . . Our industrial equipment is limited. We do not have materials, machinery, transportation, labor, or capital sufficient for fighting the great war and for normal business at the same time. The war must be prosecuted to the utmost . . . and to that end business must, where necessary, be diverted from its established channels into new channels.

With reference to the coal situation, it is stated that—

> The demands for 1918 to carry out the program for the production of necessities for the war, in addition to the normal business, would greatly exceed any possible production and distribution of fuel, so there is but one remedy, i.e., to limit the production of non-war industries sufficiently to provide for:
>
> a) War needs—direct and indirect.
>
> b) Necessities for the public welfare and domestic consumption.
>
> In accomplishing the desired end, it should be our effort to divert the energies of non-war industries as far as possible to the production of the essentials for war, that each industrial center may use existing facilities, with its labor living at home, happy and contented.
>
> In the readjustment process it is inevitable that the normal business of some industries must be interfered with in order that the production of war and public necessities be kept at the maximum. It may be that some plants because of lack of power, shortage of labor, raw materials, or transportation may have to suspend entirely. These sacrifices must be endured in the interest of our first object, which is to win the war. If we secure complete co-operation between Government and business, it is hoped that our industries may emerge from the disturbed condition caused by the war, intact and strong for the economic problems which must face us.
>
> It would seem to be the immediate duty of the War Industries Board—
>
> 1. To list, by classes or otherwise, and to define those industries whose operation as a war measure are of **exceptional importance,** classifying them as far as practicable in the order of their relative urgency, measured by the extent of their contribution, directly or indirectly, toward winning the war.
> 2. To consider carefully and, after due notice and hearings, to determine what are the less important industries, measured by the extent of their contribution, directly or indirectly, toward winning the war.
> 3. To promulgate such findings and to prepare, present, and, if practicable, enforce such definite and concrete plan or plans as will result in—
>
> a) Stimulating the operation of industries of exceptional importance.
>
> b) Curtailing the operation of the less important industries or, in the alternative, encouraging such industries so to change their operations as to produce war needs.
>
> c) Conserving the supply of essential raw materials as reserves to be drawn to meet the war requirements.

The task of bringing about the necessary reorganization with the minimum of loss and suffering is so tremendous that the machinery for its accomplishment is as yet far from being perfected. While the details cannot be given, it is generally known that the government is now developing the machinery for transferring laborers with a minimum of loss or suffering to the jobs in war industries for which they are adapted. Plans are also being matured which will provide for adequate housing facilities in the vicinity of war industries. Various financial policies are also being worked out which will insure that investments shall be diverted from the nonessential industries, and that businesses which transfer to war work will be given adequate financial support and a guaranty of adequate profits.

It goes without saying that American business men are anxious to assist in every possible way in effecting these industrial readjustments with a minimum of loss. Patriotic impulse alone will lead every American business man to do his part. He merely needs to be shown how he can help most efficiently. But quite apart from patriotism or the possibility of a curtailment of raw materials or transportation facilities there is another reason which should lead business men to make readjustments wherever possible just as quickly as they can. It is inevitable that the nonessential industries will shortly have greatly reduced sales; indeed, in many cases there is already a serious falling off in sales.

In the light of the situation which we have been discussing it is obviously imperative that business be readjusted to a war basis wherever practicable and as soon as possible. The great problem is, How? There are two attitudes which business men may assume. One is that of "watchful waiting"; the other that of active and constructive effort directed toward conversion of their plants to war manufacture. The former leads to bankruptcy and to neglected opportunity for service to the government; the latter is the avenue to participation in profits and to effective assistance to the nation in its hour of need. A large number of

concerns have already been forehanded enough to divert a portion of their plants to war work; and it is hoped that the facts about these may soon be made generally available.

The outstanding need of the time is for the managers and staffs of technical experts in non-war industries everywhere to be studying the problem with the greatest care in order to discover in what ways their plants may be adapted to war production. They should, moreover, actively co-operate with the agencies in Washington which, under the appointment or approval of the government, are wrestling with the problem of industrial readjustments. On the manufacturing side there is the Bureau of Manufacturing Resources of the Council of National Defense, which is giving its attention to the problem of plant conversion. On the commercial side there is the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, which "has undertaken to co-operate with business men.....in eliminating needless uses of men, materials, equipment, and capital in all lines of commercial business." Business men who desire to place themselves in line with this movement may very properly enter into correspondence with these agencies. Such correspondence may well have the double result of proving helpful both to the business interests and to the governmental committees themselves. There is opportunity here for some really constructive co-operation.

I think it is not putting it too strongly to say that the outcome of the greatest struggle in history for the rights of a common humanity very largely depends upon the rapidity and the effectiveness with which American business rises to the task before it.

EARNINGS OF BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation has submitted its annual statement to stockholders. Allowing for dividend requirements on the 7% accumulative preferred stock for two years—no dividends having been paid during that time—earnings in 1917 available for the 75,000 shares of common stock (no par value) were equal to $15.84 a share. In 1916, earnings on the common stock were equal to $11.52 a share after preferred stock requirements. The statement of earnings for the year ended December 31, 1917, follows:

	1917	1916	Changes
Gross earnings	$2,689,129	$4,466,835	Dec. $1,777,706
Expenses	225,246	531,077	Dec. 305,831
Net earnings	$2,463,883	$3,935.758	Dec. $1,471,875
Other income	57,015	64,096	Dec. 7,081
Total income	$2,520,898	$3,999,854	Dec. $1,478,956
Fixed charges	652,215	342,246	Inc. 309,969
Deprec. &c.	.....	2,653,371	Dec. 2,653,371
Provision for taxes	400,000	.....	Inc 400,000
Surp for year	$1,468,683	$1,004,237	Inc. $464,446

The general balance sheet of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, as of December 31, 1917, compares as follows:

ASSETS

	1917	1916
Real estate, buildings, etc.	$7,836,368	$6,060,725
Securities and cash advances	129,668	752,647
Bills and accounts receivable	1,914,654	1,137,282
Inventories	3,148,571	1,438,240
Cash on hand	195,351	147,906
Cash advanced on contracts	40,000	99,500
Deferred charges	53,212	55,071
Total	$13,317,824	$9,691,371

LIABILITIES

Preferred stock	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Common stock	2,000,000	2,000,000
Bonded debt	26,000	34,000
Mortgages	109,735	109,735
Notes payable	2,223,645	1,564,084
Bills and accounts payable	1,757,519	931,237
Reserve for taxes	400,000	.....
Other reserves	2,319,857	2,048,058
Surplus	2,481,068	1,004,237
Total	$13,317,824	$9,691,371

MANY FIRMS TAKE NEW QUARTERS

Moving Day Celebrated by Drug, Chemical and Dyestuff Companies in Need of Room for Expansion—Here are Many New Addresses Important to the Trade

The Pacific Development Company, a holding company for five great companies engaged in export and import trade, will move from 11 Broadway this month to the building at 78 and 80 Wall street, corner of Pearl, The Chemical Department of the Pacific Commercial Company has already taken offices in the new building in order to make room for the War Trade Board at 11 Broadway. The other companies which will find accommodations at 80 Wall are the American Machine and Manufacturing Co., the International Vegetable Oil Co., Hartmann Brothers, the Pacific Commercial Co., and Andersen-Meyer & Co., Ltd. American dyestuffs are being rapidly introduced to the China trade by Andersen-Meyer & Co., whose sales force now includes 200 agents, and some of the largest manufacturers in this country are shipping through the New York representatives of this firm, the Pacific Commercial Company. A laboratory will be established in the building and samples of dyes will be kept in duplicate at the New York office and in China. R. J. Parkell is the manager of the Chemical Division.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., which has been located at 244 Madison avenue, New York, for a year, has moved to new quarters at 21 Burling Slip. The present location is in the chemical and dyestuffs center, and the arrangement of the new quarters is such as to facilitate the transaction of business. There are separate floors for the chemical, dyestuffs, oils, and intermediates departments and special offices for the heads of these divisions.

The Hellenic Chemical & Color Co., Inc., has leased for a long period practically the entire building at No. 1 Cedar Street, New York for use as main offices and warehouse. The building has been completely remodeled. The factory of the Hellenic is being moved to Valley Stream, Long Island.

The Preston Chemical Company, formerly at 49 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has moved to 180 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

PRODUCTION OF TOLUOL AND NITRATES

Col. Samuel McRoberts, of the Ordnance Bureau, Washington, said recently: "We have contracted for more than $100,000,000 worth of trench warfare material. The demand for pyrotechnics is such that we have had to build an immense fireworks plant after loading up every known manufacturer with all the orders he would take. In order to get chemical raw materials we have been forced to build many great plants.

"For the purpose of obtaining ammonia and nitrates we have under construction two large plants costing $35,000,000 each for obtaining these products from the air. Our only resource at present is the Chilean field and we can supplement it only by the electrical process.

"The gas plants of New York City will deliver to the government about 3,500,000 gallons of toluol a year. They are delivering us this virtually without profit to themselves."

The American Soda Fountain Company announces a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable May 15 to stockholders of record May 1.

EMBARGO ON JAVA QUININE SERIOUS

Sufficient Supply on Hand to Fill Recent Government Contract—Opportunity for American Capital in South America—Price Goes Up

An embargo against the exportation of quinine, quinine salts, cinchona bark, tin, tin ores and kapok from the Dutch East Indies has been announced by the Netherlands Government. The edict became effective as of April 22d although official notification was not made until three or four days after this time. With heavy Government orders for quinine on hand, the drug trade will undoubtedly be handicapped by these additional restrictions. It is reported from authoritative sources that although sufficient supplies of cinchona bark and quinine are available here to take care of Government orders now on hand, the market will be stripped clean of stocks for this purpose, leaving little or none for distribution through the regular channels of trade.

Stocks of quinine have been at low ebb all over the country for some time and the situation has been temporarily relieved only by periodic shipments of bark from Europe. Arrivals of bark have not been large enough to take care of the normal demand. A short time ago the Government entered the market for about 125,000 ounces of quinine for use in the army. It was foreseen that the filling of this order would make a large hole in the stock in this market and as a consequence the price rose to about one dollar an ounce. The scarcity is still acute and with no new supplies of bark coming forward the situation is not likely to improve.

It is said in *Drug Trade Weekly* of April 27, regarding the receipt of a direct shipment of Java quinine to the United States:

"The reported arrival of several hundred thousand ounces of Java quinine at a Pacific port and consequent transcontinental shipment to this market has had little effect upon the quinine situation here. About two months ago predictions were current that because of heavy shipments, which were being made at that time direct from Java to the United States, the quinine market here was due to show easier tendencies. Delays in transit held up the new supplies and now the situation is such that the market remains unchanged. New receipts can do little more than fill in the gap made by heavy withdrawals to take care of Government orders."

The shut-down on the exportation of tin and tin ores from Java is likely to prove a still greater handicap than the embargo on quinine and cinchona. The metal is essential in many branches of industry, principally at this time in the manufacture of tin plated containers and for munitions. Other drugs may be used to secure the medicinal effects of quinine but a substitute for tin is not known. All the metal mined in the Straits Settlements is being used by the British Government and the United States has been depending solely for supplies upon the Dutch East Indies. Production in this country is negligible and the only other available deposits of commercial value are in Bolivia. About 16,000 tons of metallic tin from the Dutch Indies were used in the United States last year.

Various reasons have been given for this sudden action of the Dutch Government in embargoing tin and quinine. The opinion is advanced that German pressure has been brought to bear for the purpose of hindering American war preparations; also that the action of Holland is in retaliation for requisitioning her ships. The opinion has been expressed that the embargo will not be of long duration because of the present condition of the world's shipping and the fact that the vitality of Holland's East Indian Colonies depends upon the Banka tin mines and cinchona plantations of Java. It is believed that this action on the part of the Dutch authorities will only hasten the financing of a cinchona industry in South America, with American money. The present bark from this source is the natural variety and runs only about one per cent. or less of quinine. In a pinch it could be used to supply this country, but only at great expense and difficulty. The present situation has brought to mind the predictions made freely in New York at the time of the reported German control of the Javanese cinchona output that it will not be many years before the cinchona plantations of South America will rival those of Java in supplying the world wtih quinine.

Trade Notes & Personals

Over $53,000 worth of chalk was exported from Denmark to the United States in 1917 against exports valued at $28,447 in 1916. There were exports of ink in 1916 valued at $42,000 and none in 1917.

The Hanover Company, of 71 Cliff Street, New York $2,114,884, invoiced at the American consular agency at Soerabaya, Java, for the United States during 1917, compared with 42,028,730 pounds valued at $1,323,316, for 1917.

Bronze powders are now made in America in sufficient quantity and of a grade to fill the demand of the many industries using them. It is estimated that 6,000,000 pounds are consumed annually. Before the war Germany supplied about 35 per cent. of the consumption in the United States.

The Hanover Company, of 71 Cliff Street, New York City, manufacturers of chemicals, have prepared a booklet of helpful tables of weights and linear measurements of standard packages of the chief products of heavy chemicals and dye intermediates. The booklet is for free distribution among the trade.

Representatives of the Automatic Machine Bottle Manufacturers' Association have voluntarily agreed with the United States Fuel Administration to curtail their production of less essential articles, both in the interest of fuel conservation and to give the utmost possible opportunity for the manufacture of glass jars and other food containers.

As the result of conferences between M. L. Requa, director of the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration, with the petroleum war service committee, the sub-committee representing the jobbing interests and the sub-committee representing the oil well supply industry, announcement was made that a decision had been reached to place all jobbers of oil under Federal license. It is expected that licensing will be further extended to manufacturers and distributors.

The Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society reports a largely increased membership since the war. It has responded to the Government call for research work, but has not suffered to the same extent as the New England Section of the Society of Chemical, Industry by the actual drafting of members into the Government service. It is the New England Section of the Society of Chemical Industry that was discontinued and its membership transferred to the New York Section.

BUY! BUY!! BUY!!! LIBERTY BONDS

The Business Outlook

The Views of Representative Business Men on the Present Conditions and the Outlook for the Future in the Drug, Chemical and Dyestuffs Trades.

Frank H. Goler
Paine Drug Co., Rochester, N. Y.

It is difficult to make any statement with regard to drug prices, for although the great advances that were noticeable at the time of the beginning of the war are now absent, there is a constant changing and restatement of prices from day to day. Many conditions contribute to this state of affairs; difficulty in getting raw products and medicinal herbs formerly imported from Europe, labor conditions in this country, and shortage of many materials indirectly used in the packing of drugs.

As an illustration of the peculiar labor situation at present existing, I have just received a pen-written letter from one of the largest drug firms in Baltimore with an explanatory postscript to the effect that the firm was totally bereft of stenographers and typewriters, all having migrated to Washington where they are filling positions for the government.

Not only has the war depleted the office forces of many of the manufacturers but it has taken many of the pharmacists from the wholesale and retail pharmacies and in many parts of the country, especially in the West and South, women pharmacists, familiarly known to the trade are "pharmasisters," are being engaged to take the places left vacant when their brothers in the trade are drafted or enlisted in the medical corps of the army. It is said that in the West about five per cent of the druggists are women and that the proportion is increasing rapidly. In the pharmacy course at the University of Iowa at least 17 per cent of the students are women.

The American public will soon have to depend altogether on domestic soaps as a result of the embargo placed on shipments of French and English soaps to this country. The stock of imported soaps is nearly exhausted. American manufacturers have never been able to turn out a soap that quite equalled the best English makes, probably because they are not willing to give the time required for aging the products as do the British and French. The European makers of soap after the war will not turn out soaps of the same quality they did in the past, since the idea of speeding up all manufacturing processes is being absorbed by Europe owing to the necessities of war.

Thurston V. V. Ely,
H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc., New York.

Business for the past several months has been so good that we have naturally come to think that it will always continue so. However, aside from this influence we are of the opinion that business prospects are very bright. The Government has awarded a large number of contracts for different manufactured medicinal preparations and naturally this means that manufacturers are and will be in the market for the various crude materials required. A large number of manufacturers are handling a considerable volume of Government business in addition to other regular trade.

The freight conditions have improved considerably with the weather and this will, of course, improve business for both manufacturers and dealers.

Consumers are still in the habit of buying only for their immediate needs and we anticipate that this condition will continue until prices return to a nearer normal basis. At present figures the investment required to cover a supply of crude material is considerably more than it used to be. This fact is, of course, considered by manufacturers in addition to the risk which they seem to feel is involved in the present high prices.

The import restrictions are gradually having more and more effect upon our market, and no doubt within the next three months imports will have been restricted to a marked degree. This will increase the demand for goods which are now in this country or which are in transit. It would seem desirable that manufacturers keep in mind this fact when deciding upon the quantity of their purchases. We see no prospect of lower prices.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN N. Y. STATE

One year after the declaration of war by the United States finds the factories of New York State doing the greatest amount of business, measured by employees at work and payrolls, which has been reported since June, 1914. March had 1 per cent more workers than February, 1918 and 1 per cent more workers than March, 1917, but 7 per cent more wages than February, 1918 and 20 per cent more wages than March, 1917. Although the working force has not increased materially for all factories combined, there has been a redistribution of the workers so that the war stimulated industries have gained at the expense of non-essentials. Metals and machinery, chemicals, and food manufacture, standing out as important lines of endeavor, necessary for war munitions and supplies, were the three main groups which had marked increases in employees as compared with March, 1917. These facts are brought out in a special analysis prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the New York State Industrial Commission, compiled from payroll reports received from 1648 of the largest manufacturers of New York State, selected with regard to locality and industrial importance.

Gold and silver products were the only branches in the metal industry which reported less wage volume in March than in February, while gold and silver, hardware, and heating and ventilating apparatus showed less employees for the same period. They also had less employees than in March, 1918. Most pronounced activities since February were reported for brass, copper and aluminum products, automobile trucks, railway repairs and ship building. In wood products, saw mills lost 9 per cent in employees, furniture lost 13 per cent in employees, and musical instruments lost 14 per cent in employees compared with one year ago. The entire wood group, however, reported better tone than in February. Furs, leather and rubber goods, combined, lost 3 per cent in employees in March, 1918 compared with February, 1918; the same loss also, in comparison with March 1917. Chemicals and oils increased almost 1½ per cent in employees and 9 per cent in wages over the previous month and 3 per cent in employees and 19 per cent. in wages over one year ago. The manufacture of paper made a good showing in comparison with January and February of this year but had 7 per cent less workers than March, 1917. Printing has gone down steadily since last November and was 6 per cent less in employees than one year ago. Silk and silk goods declined a little, although it was higher than last year. The whole textile group lost 7 per cent of its workers since March, 1917, but the wage payments for March, 1918 were 11 per cent higher than for February, 1918 and 12 per cent higher than for March, 1917.

Chemists in the vicinity of Davenport, Ia., have formed the Tri-City Chemists' Club and elected C. H. Burgston of Moline, Ill., president. The meeting was held at the Rock Island Commercial Club. Mr. Burgston is with Deere & Co., Moline.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions

At the end of the third week of the present Liberty Loan drive for a minimum of $3,000,000,000 throughout the country, the total of subscriptions from the drug and chemical trade in the New York district amounts to $19,165,350, which is more than ten million dollars below the amount subscribed by the trade to the previous loan. With the close of the campaign set for Saturday, May 4, the drug and chemical trade section of the Liberty Loan Committee is making a big drive to go over the top with a substantial increase over the quota subscribed to the Second Loan.

Aetna Explosives Co.	$500,000
National Aniline and Chemical Co.	500,000
National Silk Dyeing Co.	240,000
Church & Dwight Co. (additional)	200,000
Binney & Smith	100,000
Lehn & Fink	100,000
Stein, Hall & Co.	100,000
E. R. Squibb & Sons	75,000
Ralph L. Fuller & Co.	70,000
J. C. Wiarda & Co.	70,000
Lanman & Kemp	60,000
Oakes Manufacturing Co.	60,000
West Disinfecting Co.	60,000
Scott & Bowne	58,500
American Dyewood Co.	50,000
General Bakelite Co.	50,000
Grasselli Chemical Co.	50,000
Chas. L. Huisking	50,000
International Alcohol Corp. (additional)	50,000
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co.	50,000
Walter F. Sykes & Co.	50,000
N. C. Partos	34,000
Stanley Jordan & Co.	34,000
Merck & Co.	30,000
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	30,000
Officers and employees of Oakley Chemical Co.	27,000
Berlin Aniline Works	25,000
F. Bredt & Co.	25,000
Officers and employees of Lehn & Fink	25,000
Marx & Rawolle	25,000
T. & S. C. White (additional)	25,000
Adolf Kuttroff	20,000
White Tar Co.	20,000
Warner Chemical Co.	20,000
Ketchum & Co.	17,000
Louis Leavitt	15,000
Oakley Chemical Co.	15,000
H. L. St. John	13,500
American Kitchen Products Co.	10,000
Battelle & Renwick employees	10,000
B F. Ducas	10,000
Jas. B. Horner Inc.	10,000
Independent Chemical Co.	10,000
Stanley P. Jadwin	10,000
Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories	10,000
Hugo Lieber	10,000
Alfred Lichtenstein	10,000
N. Y. Color & Chemical Co.	10,000
E. R. Squibb & Son employees	10,000

MARCH FOREIGN TRADE.

March imports and exports show a partial recovery from the decline in recent months, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Exports for March amounted to $531,000,000, an increase of no less than $119,000,000 over February. For the nine months ended with March exports were valued at $4,394,000,000, a decrease from the $4,637,000,000 recorded for the nine-month period a year ago.

Imports were valued at $242,000,000, a gain of $34,000,000 over February. During the nine months ended with March, imports amounted to $2,084,000,000, against $1,818,000,000 a year ago.

MAY FURTHER RESTRICT IMPORTS

Still further restrictions on imports are under consideration in Washington. Trade conferences now are in progress to obtain the views of industrial leaders on the effect of trade limitations. Representatives of paper, wool, rubber, tobacco, varnish, fruit, feathers, button, straw and grass braid, toy, vegetable, ivory, peanut and tanning interests, have been called into consultation. Importers of bananas and pineapples came to Washington prepared to approve definite arrangements for restricting imports of fruits.

TEXTILE DYESTUFFS ON EXHIBITION

Manufacturers Demonstrating that American-Made Dyes are Equal to the German Products—New Colors for the Summer Season Shown

It has not been yet four years since America's supply of dyes coming from Germany was cut off by the outbreak of the European War. Today, the exhibit of more than a dozen leading American manufacturers of dyes and intermediates at the Sixth National Textile Exposition which opened at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, on Monday, April 29, is one of the principal features of the big "Made-in-the-U. S. A." exhibition. To disprove the often repeated assertion that the American manufacturer could never equal the pre-war German product, a number of the dyestuff exhibitors are giving daily public demonstrations to show that the American products, which have been almost wholly developed since the war, are color for color as good as, and in some cases even better than the German dyes.

One of the exhibits which is attracting large crowds is the booth of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., where are shown two revolving cases displaying some fifty dyeings from colors made by the company alongside similar patterns dyed with dyes of known German origin. The exhibit is intended to show the relative fastness and brightness of the two sets of colors under same conditions of light, weather, scouring, and fulling. Another feature of the National Aniline's exhibit is a large sample jar of synthetic indigo which the company has begun to manufacture at its Marcus Hook Works near Chester, Pa., and is planning to produce in sufficient quantities to supply half the requirements of the United States.

The large exhibits of E. I. Du Nemours & Co., Marden Orth & Hastings Corp. and the Calco Chemical Co., of which it recently acquired control; the J. B. Ford Co.; American Dyewood Co.; and Frank Hemingway, Inc. are showing to the thousands who are daily visiting the exposition, and to the manufacturer of textiles in particular, that the American dyestuff manufacturer "has got the goods". The Textile Color Card Association of the United States is also exhibiting, and has on sale, the new season color cards for the coming fall and winter.

One of the popular features of the exposition is a Fashion Show in which thirty living models dressed in gowns made from materials wholly produced and manufactured in this country parade before the spectators. This is one of the most crowded sections of the exhibition. The United States Government uses several thousand square feet of show space for exhibits by the Quartermaster's Department of textiles used in the personal equipment of American soldiers.

Among the producers of dyes, intermediates, and allied chemicals, who have booths at the Exposition are:

Nat. Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.
American Dyewood Co.
Hemingway, Inc., Frank,
Butterworth-Judson Corp.
Dicks, David, Co., Inc.
Williamsburg Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Campbell & Co.
Newbert Color Co., Boston, Mass.
Sterling Color Co., Inc.
Stamford Extract Mfg. Co.
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
The J. B. Ford Co.
Paterson Sargent Co.
Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter
American Crayon Co., Waltham, Mass.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
Surpass Chemical Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y.
American Alkali and Acid Co., Bradford, Pa.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Eustis, Pennock & Co. Boston, Mass.
Swan & Finch Co.
Keystone Lubricating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Crew-Levick Co., Phila., Pa.
Parker Rishor Sales Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

ACTIVITY IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Pierre Jay, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, reports that a constantly increasing proportion of the capacity of manufacturing plants of this district is being utilized, directly or indirectly, for Government work and production of war supplies. Tangible evidence of the shifting of activity among the various industries in New York State is found in the report of the New York State Industrial Commission, showing the changes in the number of employes in certain industries between February 1917, and February 1918. The increase in employees in drug and chemical industries was 10 per cent. In dyes, colors and paints the increase was 13 per cent.

This shifting between industries does not, however, fully measure the extent of the adjustment which has taken place, for within many of the industries themselves a similar and even more extensive transition has occurred. In steel and the machinery lines the pressure of Government requirements is becoming greater, and while there is very substantial demand from usual lines, the tendency to subordinate all operations to Government work is growing.

So also in the chemical industry, where the necessity of turning raw materials into the lines needed by the Government has resulted in curtailment of other lines, the enormous demands for heavy chemicals being likely to keep the industry running at full capacity for the duration of the war.

A large carpet manufacturing company has turned about 90 per cent. of its capacity to producing duck for the Government. Under a recent order the woolen mills are to hold their looms at the service of the Government until July 1st, in order to insure adequate supplies of cloth for uniforms, and even before this order was issued the demand for civilian goods exceeded the available supply. Similar conditions obtain at the cotton mills. In short, the conditions outlined are general and the business situation may be characterized as one of intense activity with war needs receiving first consideration. Railroad embargoes still constitute a retarding factor in production and distribution. Collections are reported as being very good.

Foreign trade through this port, aside from Government shipments, is in decreased volume because of extreme scarcity of available ship tonnage as well as because of Government restrictions on imports and exports. Imports at New York for March, 1918, were only $98,344,252, as against $147,901,833 for the same month last year while exports were $251,325,182 as against $260,666,494 a year ago.

LABOR LOST 6,000,000 DAYS BY STRIKES

A report on strikes in American Industry in Wartime, issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, says there were 3,000 strikes in the United States during six months from April 6 to Oct. 6, 1917, involving 283,402 employees. The number of days of production lost was 6,285,519. Eliminating small strikes and those quickly settled the remainder numbered 1156. It would require the labor of 251,400 persons for a month to make up the loss. A plant employing 1,000 workers would have to operate for about 21 years of 300 work days each to offset the time lost.

In the chemical industry seven establishments were affected. The demands were granted by three firms, a compromise was reached in one case, and in three cases the demands were refused. Over 640 employees were idle and the loss was 3,631 work days.

Demands for increased wages were most frequent, due to increased cost of living. There was widespread discontent over profits of employers working on war contracts. Strikes for recognition of the Union were the most bitterly contested.

Patents & Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted April 9, 1918.

1,261,810—James Hebbard, Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Minerals Separation North American Corporation. Separation of mixed sulphide ores.

1,261,811—Harold Hibbert, Wilmington, Del., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. Process for the synthesis of organic condensation products.

1,261,858—Maximilian P. Schmidt, Biebrich-on-the-Rhine, Germany, assignor to the Firm of Kalle and Company, Aktiengesellschaft, Biebrich-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Manufacture of vat dyestuffs of the carbazole naphthoquinone series.

1,261,900—Carl Bosch, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, assignor to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshaten-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Purifying ammonia.

1,261,907—Albert Leighton Cromlish, Sharon, Pa. Manufacture of spiegel.

1,261,948—William R. Lovemand, Lakewood, Ohio, assignor by mesne assignments to National Carbon Company, Inc. Process of purifying zirconium ores.

1,261,961—Heinderich F. W. Ritter, Schiedam, Netherlands. Conveying means for bottle-holders.

1,262,034—Charles H. Frazer, Columbus, Ohio. Hydro-oxygen generator.

1,262,055—Lewis Johnson, Willmar, Minn. Sanitary toothpick-holder.

1,262,057—Alfonse Kaufman, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Air Reduction Company, Inc. Sodium cyanid briquet.

1,262,062—James W. Lawrie, Milwaukee, Wis., assignor, by mesne assignments, to William F. Jobbins, Inc. Method of utilizing aluminum skimmings and analogous material.

1,262,076—Archibald B. Marston, New Orleans, La. Turpentine-separator.

1,262,077—Henry E. Maurer, Jr., Springfield, Ill., assignor by direct and mesne assignments of one-third to Harry L. Ide and one-third to R. W. Ide. Apparatus for dispensing liquids.

1,262,096—William O. Rice, Rochester, N. Y. Hygienic bottle.

1,262,126—John G. Squire, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. Furnace for calcining copper and like ores.

1,262,165—Oliver J. Bickmore, Oldtown, Maine. Single-use powder-box.

1,262,178—John H. Crowell, Tisbury, Mass. Implement for opening bottles.

1,262,246—1,262,247—Karl E. Peiler, Hartford, Conn., assignor of six-ninths to Beech-Nut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y., and two-ninths to William A. Lorenz and one-ninth to Karl E. Peiler, Hartford, Conn. Machine for melting gum.

1,262,274—Frederick L. Shelor, Salem, Va., assignor to International Filler Corporation, Richmond, Va. Bottle-filling apparatus.

1,262,277—Frederick Sunderland, Birmingham, England. Means for the removal of bottle and like caps or stoppers.

1,262,302—Ottokar Boecking, Hamburg, Germany. Oil-varnish and process for manufacturing same.

1,262,354—John T. Kemper and Charles W. Kemper, Oakland, Cal. Adjustable laboratory gas-burner.

1,262,387—Oswalk Petschel, New York, N. Y. Bottle-cap-remover.

1,262,448—Frank L. Caskey, Buffalo, N. Y. Powder-drying machine.

1,262,520—John A. Keller, New York, N. Y. Tooth-brush holder.

1,262,589—Otto Liebknecht, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Process of producing hydrogen peroxid.

TRADE-MARKS

Published April 9, 1918.

104,124—Daniel H. Meloche, Detroit, Mich. Headache-tablets.

104,251—Peter Nielson, Seattle, Wash. Salves and ointment for fever sores, chapped hands, cuts, etc.

104,496—Thomas Slavin, Woodstock, Ill. An ointment used for eczema.

104,648—Domemico L. Micca, West Hoboken, N. J. A salve designed to be used for the treatment of burns.

106,599—Jessie Green, Tampa, Fla. A fever-tonic.

106,762—Mrs. Minnie Starnes, St. Louis, Mo. Preparation for cleaning the scalp of the head and pressing and cleaning the hair.

107,502—Bernard B. Forquer, Joliet, Ill. Foot and bath tablets.

107,717—The Beau-Site Company, New York, N. Y. Borax, witch hazel, camphor, bay-rum, etc.

108,067—The Vick Chemical Company, near Greensboro, N. C. A medicinal salve for use by external treatment and internal vapors for spasmodic croup, pneumonia, etc.

108,585—James H. Fribley, Bourbon, Ind. Preparation for biliousness.

108,647—Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Lithium, magnesium, strontium, and thorium nitrate.

108,836—Never-Tel Laboratories Company, Kansas City, Mo. Hair dye

Buy—Buy—Buy—till it hurts!

Banking Methods in Foreign Trade

Manufacturers Urged to Study System in Order to Market Goods Abroad

By Albert Breton, Vice President,
Guaranty Trust Co., New York

TO continue to hold the commercial and financial supremacy we have gained through the war, our merchants and manufacturers must become thoroughly and practically acquainted with the financial machinery for marketing and distributing their goods both at home and abroad.

One of the chief obstacles to the extensive development of our overseas commerce, in fact, has been a more or less general unfamiliarity on the part of our manufacturers with the means that our banks afford for the financing of this business. Another handicap to our progress in the lucrative fields abroad, which will be more important than ever when peace is established has been the inability or disclination of our exporters to grant the credit terms demanded by reliable foreign buyers. It is certain, for instance, that our exports to Latin America will not reach their peak until we extend as favorable terms as our competitors.

Bank credit bridges the gap between the raw material and the finished product—between production and distribution. There is no mystery and little complexity about financing foreign trade. The principles are the same as in domestic business. There are only the differences of language, differences of currencies, and the greater distances.

America's Opportunity

I am firmly convinced that after the war we will play a prominent part in international banking and financing. We cannot expect our Allies to be able to pay on demand all the loans they owe to the United States. Our power arising therefrom will not be abused, but it certainly will entitle us to considerable influence in international conferences. Countries like Argentina, Brazil, China, and others will seek the cooperation of the United States, and will come to us because we will be in the best position to supply them with the things they may need commercially and financially. We will play, therefore, a very important part in foreign finance, and conduct a large volume of foreign banking. Instead of British, French, Belgian and German banking syndicates financing China exclusively, and instead of international industrial groups in China, composed only of Japanese, British, French, Swiss and German concerns, there will certainly be American participants. The British, French, Japanese and other foreign bankers will be glad to take us in as their partners. As it is our duty to help them today as our Allies, it will be our reward after the war to have them recognize our financial institutions as entitled to a prominent place in the world's finances.

There are opportunities for foreign banking in every country. There are many different ways in which business can be developed. One of them is the branch banking system which is very well developed in Great Britain, in Canada, in France and in Italy. In Canada there are half a dozen leading banks which have branches all over the country. In England the big clearing house banks are established everywhere. They are daily increasing the number of their branches in every town, by absorbing local banks or by setting up new offices. In France there are three or four banks with branches all over that country.

Extending the System

The American banker today is confronted with the problem of how to extend his foreign banking business. He can solve the problem by establishing his own foreign branches, or by establishing special banks in the different countries of the world, or by forming partnerships or affiliations with foreign local banks. Which of these methods is the best? When it comes to management and handling of business, I believe, as stated above, that each section of the world should be considered separately, according to its race, its laws, its customs, and its commerce.

Banking is a matter of receiving deposits, of extending credit, and of making loans and collecting them. There is no difference between making a collection on San Francisco and in making a collection on London. It amounts to the same thing. There is no difference between lending money on an ocean bill of lading covering cotton afloat to Liverpool and in lending money on cotton warehoused in Memphis or Dallas or Savannah. It is simply a question of whom you are dealing with.

What does a foreign bank do? It lends money, it extends credit, receives deposits, and makes advances on documents. There is no difference in handling a warehouse receipt, seeing that it is properly signed and endorsed, and in looking at an ocean bill of lading to see if it is properly drawn and endorsed. Up to 1914, when the Federal Reserve Act became effective, American banks loaned money, but they did not lend their credit. The Federal Reserve system has introduced and put into operation in this country the acceptance system used by foreign banks, which is nothing more or less than a loan of credit instead of a loan of money.

To become familiar with foreign banking it is necessary to study only a comparatively few subjects.

First of all it is necessary to learn commercial geography. That is one of the things we have neglected. A clerk who comes into the foreign department of an American bank may know that Brazil is in South America, or that Buenos Ayres is in Argentina, but it is almost certain that he will not know the names of smaller towns or the way to reach them.

Geography Essential

A knowledge of geography is absolutely essential in handling collections. I have known of clerks sending collections on Merida, Yucatan, to Mexico City. It took two days for the collection to get to Mexico City from New Orleans, and two days to get back, and then it had to be sent direct to Merida. Collections on Para, which is in the northern part of Brazil, may be frequently sent to Rio de Janeiro simply because Rio de Janeiro is the capital of Brazil. I remember one clerk sending a collection on Baranquilla, Colombia, to Medellin, Colombia. Baranquilla is about five days from New York by boat, and Medellin is away off in the interior, a two weeks' additional journey from Baranquilla.

These are only a few instances, but they illustrate details that are very important, because lack of knowledge or lack of attention to them means poor service to customers and loss of interest, as well as the possibility of ultimately being responsible for the amount of the collections so mishandled.

Knowledge of modern languages is another essential factor in foreign banking. We have been neglecting modern languages. We are all interested today in South American countries, but very few of us know how to speak Spanish, or how to translate it. That is something we should learn to do as soon as possible. It is not necessary to know how to talk or to write Spanish like Cervantes, or, if we learn French, to write poetry like Moliere, but we should learn how to translate commercial letters, so that we may make entries in our books according to the contents of such letters.

Another requisite of successful foreign banking is a condensed knowledge of international law. We should know more about that subject, particularly about commercial law and local customs.

Dearth of Trained Men

We have enough capital, but not enough trained men. It is the lack of such men that is principally militating against our development in foreign countries. The chief reason for the slow penetration of our banks abroad is that we have so few men of experience to send abroad—men who can meet the people, men who are familiar with the language and customs of other lands, and who at the same time know our policies.

There are plenty of men able thus to equip themselves, but they hesitate; they seem to think that foreign banking is very difficult, and that they are not fit for it. This attitude is a mistake. Learn the language of the country you intend to go to, and a few of the other things I have mentioned. Absorb the policy of our banks, study foreign markets and get somewhat familiar with their customs and regulations. Our representatives abroad must be educated to these essentials.

There will be enough foreign banking business for all of us, not only for New York banks but also for banks of Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and other commercial centers. There will be plenty of business for all of us, and we can obtain reasonable returns without cutting rates and competing foolishly against one another. Our banks will have to build new annexes abroad to help this country to keep its foreign trade, and to maintain its financial prestige in foreign countries. The right thing to do is for our bankers to get together, think together, and work together.

EMBARGO ON MANGANESE ORE

The Ferro Alloys Committee of the Iron and Steel Institute have asked Government officials at Washington for a ruling as to whether the recent embargo applies to manganese brought to British ships as well as to those operated under the American flag. The impression is that it would restrict importations of ferromanganese carried by any vessel into United States ports. The Government is endeavoring to place reliance upon the manganese produced from domestic ore but the trade is not optimistic. The Government also restricts importation of Brazilian manganese ore to 250,000 to 300,000 tons a year to conserve all the ship tonnage possible for troops and war supplies.

It is hoped that mining of manganese ore in the United States may be stimulated by the war necessities of the steel manufacturers. The price for 70% manganese remains $250 per ton but the market would readily rise under present conditions were it not for the probability of Government price fixing.

Pacific Coast Notes

After having operated successfully at Berkeley, Cal. for more than two years, making dyes that have been used largely for coloring American flags, the Catalytic Chemical Company, Second street and Bancroft Way, has been taken over by Eastern interests and the plant will be removed to another city. This plant has gained a reputation, under the management of Dr. Felix Francke, among chemical concerns in this country, for being one of the very few to produce a dye suitable for colors in the Stars and Stripes. This feature is attained through a dye process including phthalic anhydride. Part of the equipment has been shipped to the new factory, while the balance has been disposed of here.

The Cloro Manufacturing Company, organized at Los Angeles, Cal. for the purpose of manufacturing a solution of chlorine, has been granted a permit by the State Commissioner of Corporations to sell stock to finance the project. The company has been permitted to issue stock to the extent of 100,000 shares to King F. Marr, E. B. Johnson, P. J. Schaedler and Vernon Cruickshank in exchange for a certain formula for manufacturing and compounding the solution, which is to be used for bleaching, cleaning and disinfecting. All shares issued are to be placed in escrow and no stock is to be issued or sold until the formula has been delivered to the company.

Orange growers in California are finding a market for all the dried orange peelings that can be secured, the demand coming from the Eastern manufacturers of tobacco. Until recently the only demand for peelings has been for the manufacture of citric acid or confectionery, but tobacco manufacturers are calling for tons of the dried article to be used in the manufacture of chewing tobacco. Growers are preparing to press the juice from their cull fruit and dry the rinds to supply the new demand.

Regular shipments of the 1917-18 crop of jimson weed, properly known as stramonium, raised commercially near Porterville, Cal., are now being made to the Eastern markets. The output for the season in this locality is estimated to be worth $50,000 at present quotations and a largely increased acreage will be planted this year, as some growers reported net profits of as much as $200 an acre. Before the war practically all the stramonium used came from Italy.

The R. M. Hollingshead Company of New Jersey, manufacturers of automobile specialties, including oils, greases, dressings and compounds, has established a factory branch at 60 Federal street, San Francisco, Cal. and will serve the entire Pacific Coast trade from here.

The Desert Products Company has been organized at Susanville, Cal. by John P. Peterson and associates, for the purpose of developing potash deposits on the shores to Honey Lake. Test wells have been sunk and the exploration work is said to be quite satisfactory.

The National Lead Company has purchased a large factory site in an east-bay unit of the Greater San Francisco and plans to commence work at once on the erection of a plant for the manufacture of white lead. Consulting engineers are now on the ground.

Clean Out the Frauds

W. C. MURPHY
Murphy & Brewster, New York.

With recently exposed fraudulent practices still fresh in the minds of everyone interested in the growth of the chemical industry in this country, an editorial such as "Clean out the frauds," in your issue of April 10, is indeed fitting. Due to restrictions imposed lately on imports, export embargoes and hardships experienced in moving freight, owing to existing railroad conditions, it is difficult enough for manufacturers, legitimate dealers and consumers to carry on satisfactory business, but with the presence of undependable handlers of chemicals, increased obstacles in the way of advancement of the industry are met with. Due to the rapid strides which all departments of the business have taken, many undesirables have "jimmied" their way into the field, some of which firms have existed since practically the beginning of the war, but the vast majority has sprung up during the last year or two.

Due to the drain on the outputs of many of the old established chemical manufacturers, it has become necessary for consumers, especially new ones, to seek new sources of supplies. These consumers who have not followed the production end of chemicals and dyes in which they are interested, have on some occasions suffered materially because they order their goods from firms with whom they have not been familiar, and who have fallen down on contracts when the market went against them.

Consumers, however, have not been the only ones to suffer, as many of the reputable dealers have also been forced to take considerable losses at times, through failure of others to live up to their contracts. For instance, last fall, caustic soda and soda ash advanced considerably in price, with the result that heavy speculative buying was in evidence. A considerable portion of this business was for future delivery. Circumstances governing the situation forced a reversal of conditions, and the market dropped. Many of those firms which had high priced caustic soda and soda ash coming to them on contracts, thereupon began to look for technicalities in order that they might find a loop-hole for refusing to accept high priced materials. Railroad embargoes and delays in getting freight moved were seized upon as good excuses for non-acceptance of deliveries. If an order was placed for a car of caustic soda for November shipment and was not shipped until the first part of January, the car was refused because it did not move forward on a November bill of lading.

Manufacturers of chemicals were requested by the Government to fill cars to capacity. If a twenty-five ton car were ordered and a producer shipped a twenty-eight or thirty ton car, the shipment was refused. These are only a few of the technicalities under cover of which the speculators refused to take delivery of contracts. These practices became so prevalent during the latter part of last year and the early part of this year, that many of the dependable dealers in these chemicals were also forced to use these technicalities in order to minimize the heavy losses which they otherwise would have suffered. Experience has taught these houses that it is hazardous to deal with firms whose reliability is questioned, and it is safe to assume that due caution will be exercised in the future.

Of chemical brokers in this city, there are scores. Those whose knowledge of the business and integrity are unquestioned, may be counted on the fingers of one's hands. There are comparatively few brokers who are actually dishonest, but many of them are irresponsible, first because their knowledge of the business is at most superficial, and second because through their desire to effect sales, they are not careful enough in selecting dependable buyers and sellers.

The only means of ridding the trade of these parasites is by refusing to do business with them, and while many will exist as long as the industry lasts, a gradual process of elimination would clean out the majority of the undesirables.

FRENCH CHEMICAL SOCIETY ENTERTAINS

Professor George A. Hulett of Princeton University gave the members of the New York Section of the Societe de Chemie Industrielle a vivid description of the use of gas and high explosives on the Western Front in France, at the meeting in Rumford hall, in the Chemists Club, 50 East 41st Street, New York, on Wednesday evening, April 24. He told of a liquid fired in shells which sprays the ground and is not readily volatilized remaining sometimes for several days in dangerous strength and making it necessary for the soldiers to wear their gas masks continuously. Fortunately the liquid cannot be made in quantities at present by the Germans. Dr. William H. Nichols of the General Chemical Company spoke entertainingly of his experiences at a meeting of the French society in Paris in 1911.

Other speakers were M. F. J. LeMaistre of the Committee of American Industries which visited France in the spring of 1917, and Marcel Knecht, member of the French High Commission, who gave a vivid description of the valuable iron deposits of Lorraine and exhibited motion pictures of a munitions plant in France, a war port, and the armies of the Marne, Verdun and the Somme. France entered the war, he said, with only 300 large guns; now she has 8,000. Her factories were able to turn out only 15,000 shells a day when the Germans were marching on Paris; now they produce 300,000. The large audience was aroused to great enthusiasm by his thrilling accounts of the heroism of the French people under extremely trying conditions.

COMPENSATION INSURANCE IMPERATIVE

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Albany, April 30.—Under the 1918 amendments to the New York State Workmen's Compensation Law, which became effective on May 12th, it will be imperative upon all employers of four or more workmen or operatives regularly engaged, to take out compensation insurance on these employees, according to a statement issued by the State Industrial Commission through its Secretary, William S. Coffey.

Employers who neglect to take out compensation insurance are liable to both civil and criminal prosecution, and under the penal code may be convicted of a misdemeanor which carries a jail sentence in the discretion of the trial judge. Such employers are also deprived of interposing any common law defense in any actions that may be brought against them for accidents happening to their employees.

The 1918 amendments to the Compensation Law extend the so-called "hazardous groups of employment" already in the law to all employments in which four or more workmen or operatives are regularly engaged.

Finland imported chemicals of various kinds in 1917 to be used for manufacturing purposes, such as sulphur and Glauber's salts. Fertilizers, cotton-seed cakes, and cattle feed were also imported from various countries.

The Foreign Markets

HIGHER DUTIES ON BRITISH IMPORTS

Tariff on Saccharin Increased 60 Shillings a Pound—Duty on Spirits Doubled—Rebate Allowed on Its Use in Pharmaceuticals—Price Changes

Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

London, April 30.—Government regulation of drug and chemical products is felt still more keenly this week, the budget increasing the duty on saccharin 60s. a pound making the duty now 132s.

On spirits the duty is doubled. A special rebate is to be allowed on all pharmaceutical preparations made with the use of spirits, equivalent to the increased duty. This rebate, however, will not apply to perfumes or flavoring essences.

On chloral hydrate the duty is doubled and is now 3s 6d. The Government's plan for the control of shellac contemplates the cancellation of all future delivery business under conditions which will preclude speculation.

The market is higher for chloral hydrate, cream of tartar and sugar.

There is a firmer tone in acetanilid, tartaric acid and ergot. Shellac is lower.

Trading in tin will be under the direct control of the Government. Straits and English tin are not being exported. The Netherlands having placed an embargo on tin from the Dutch East Indies, Banka tin is entirely cut off from the America market. This action will probably strengthen the price of Chinese tin in the Far East.

JAVA'S CINCHONA PESTS

During the third quarter of 1917 the heavy rainfalls promoted diseases among the older plants on the Java government's quinine estate in Java. Regular sawing off of affected branches prevented the attack from becoming serious. The dampness had a favorable influence on the nursery and young plants. Selected weeding and digging up of harmful grasses did much for the health of the plantations. The labor situation was satisfactory excepting that female laborers were scarce—these obtaining better pay on tea-plantations and remaining there.

Experiments have been made with various plants to be used as green manures. It was found that *Lupinus Luteus* grew successfully. Hitherto it was demonstrated that this plant could not be properly cultivated on plantations. It appears, however, that *Lupinus* can be of service on open grounds, which it is desired to bring under cultivation soon.

No serious pest or diseases attacked the plantations, though rather heavy damage was done to nursery beds by certain mites. Various methods of destroying these pests were tested, and the results of these experiments will be published shortly by the Government Experiment Station.

During the period under consideration, 234,696 kilos of dry cinchona bark were produced. The scarcity of shipping tonnage has prevented shipments, so that with the exception of a few lots, almost the whole of the crop harvested during the first nine months of 1917, are still on the estate or are warehoused at Bandoeng.

The Third Liberty Loan—Make it "Three Strikes and Out for the Kaiser"!

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26774—A man in the Netherlands wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of fertilizers, feedstuffs, medical goods, drugs, chemicals, oils, oil seeds, machinery, raw materials of different kinds, and colonial products, with a view to securing an exclusive representation in Belgium, Holland, and Northern France.

26790—A firm in Switzerland desires to purchase from 500 to 1,000 kilos of shellac, 1,000 kilos of gum copal, and 2,000 kilos of colophane. Cash will be paid. Correspondence should be in French.

26797—An agency for American perfumery is desired by a man in Italy. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. References.

26800—A wholesale importer in Chile, who has a representative in this country, is in the market for iron and steel in bars, sheets, etc, black and galvanized corrugated iron or steel, hoops, Portland cement, calcium carbide, caustic soda, tin plates, soda ash, paraffin wax. He also desires samples with quotations on cottonseed oil, cooking, lubricating, and linseed oils, paints, varnishes, textiles, and osnaburgs. Offers should be made in wholesale quantities to his representative in this country. References.

26801—A man in France desires to secure an agency for food products, particularly evaporated fruits, canned salmon and lobster, grape and starch sugar. Payment to be by confirmed credit upon arrival of goods in France. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26802—An American firm with representation in the Far East desires to be placed in communication with manufacturers of steel and iron products, such as hoop, iron, relaying rails, wire, wire shorts, tin plate, box strapping, wire nails; and chemicals for the use of dyes, drugs, paints, varnishes. References.

26812—A Belgian firm in England wishes to get in touch with American manufacturers and exporters of fats, tallow, vegetable oils, and other oils. Reference.

26839—A member of a firm in South Africa, who will be in the United States for about two months, desires to secure an agency on a commission basis, for the sale of drugs, chemicals, dyes, rubber goods, toilet articles, cutlery, confectionery, nickel and silver plated ware, hosiery, boots and shoes, and special and fancy lines. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Cash will be paid. Reference.

26825—A company in England wishes to purchase chemists' sundries, such as drugs, perfumes, toilet articles, and patent medicines. These goods are desired for the Europeans in the Kongo. Quotations may be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made against invoice after delivery at New York, by a New York bank. Reference.

26829—An agency is desired by a man in Norway for the sale of colonial products, margarin oil, lard, oleo, all kinds of chemicals, extracts for tanning purposes, and fertilizers. Correspondence may be in English. References.

NICARAGUA'S TARIFF CHANGES

Nicaragua's new tariff provides that the same rate shall apply on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, which has not been the case in the past. The changes that have been made from the original draft, presented in 1916, include reductions in the rates of such articles as earthenware, chinaware, tinplate, steel pens, shoe eyelets, calcium carbide, palm oil, dentifrices, cotton yarns and piece goods, hat linings, sewing machines, cash registers, butter, and baking powder.

The rates on gasoline, naphtha, benzine, and paraffin are also lower than had originally been proposed. On the other hand, increases have been made on a few articles including perfumes other than bay rum, and sweetmeats. The increased rates on alcohol liquors, adopted on June 20 of last year, are continued unchanged.

The new tariff also provides that samples of small value or which are not salable shall be admitted free.

Notes on New York Imports

M. L. Eckstein received a consignment of 15,000 pounds of natural indigo.

About 4,000 pounds of castile soap were imported by Lockwood, Brackett & Co.

Some 55,000 pounds of nux vomica was received from the Far East by J. L. Hopkins & Co.

Leeches to the amount of 200 pounds formed an importation by the Midway Chemical Co.

The Tartar Chemical Co. received a shipment of 597,000 pounds of crude tartar from abroad.

An importation of about 316,000 pounds of myrobalans was consigned to Proctor, Ellison & Co.

An importation of over 12,600 pounds of eucalyptus leaves was received by Ungerer & Co. during the week.

Importations of foenugreek included an invoice of about 3,000 pounds consgned to J. L. Hopkins & Co.

One of the largest importations of shellac received recently was a consignment of about 75,000 pounds for the Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Co.

Edward Hills Sons & Co. are credited with an importation of about 39,000 pounds of citronella oil which arrived from Ceylon during the past week.

Over 540,000 pounds of potassium carbonate were imported by W. L. Snow and I. Chestacowsky, the latter receiving the bulk of the shipment.

T. M. Duche & Sons imported one of the largest invoices of casein amounting to about 179,200 pounds. F. H. Kalbfleisch & Co. received 230,000 pounds.

A consignment of about 4,000 pounds of opium which arrived recently from London, was equally divided between C. L. Huisking, Inc. and Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten.

Among the importations of vanilla beans was a consignment of 2,700 pounds which was received by Edward M. Raphael & Co. The Sergent Corporation received 4,300 pounds and Antoine Chiris & Co. about 4.700 pounds from Central American ports.

GERMANY'S NEW BOYCOTT PLANS

Several large German and Austro-Hungarian concerns, including the German Oriental Company, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and the Lohman's have formed a huge combine, to be known as the "Europasche Handelsgesellschaft," at Bremen to control and centralize the import trade in war products of all kinds, and in raw materials from Russia, Persia, Manchuria, China, Turkestan, Rumania and Finland.

It is intended to organize a union of all exporters in these countries who had pre-war business relations with Germany and to exclude neutrals who deal with Entente countries from all products handled and from all commerce with the Central Powers.

The American Caramel Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1 per share on the preferred stock, payable May 10 to stockholders of record April 30.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

Canadian Wood Products

The Standard Chemical, Iron & Lumber Co. of Toronto, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of chemicals to supply the demand created by war conditions. It has an extensive plant at Longford, Ont., for hardwood distillation for the production of wood alcohol, acetate of lime, creosote oil and other products. The annual statement for 1917 showed net profits of $306,390 as the result of greatly increased operation. The sales amounted to $4,327,056, or about $800,000 more than the preceding year and the quantity of wood carbonized was 126,195 cords, being largely in excess of the quantity used in any previous year.

President L. M. Wood says that capital additions during the year amounted to $350,455, the greater part of which was expended in acquiring additional timber limits and the construction of eight miles of railway to give access to the company's timber properties. About $70,000 was spent on plants for the manufacture of sodium acetate, methyl acetate, and acetic anhydride. In addition to increasing the earning power of the company these plants will provide an important outlet for acetate of lime, should the demand for that commodity subside after the war.

The company has recently directed its attention to the production of creosote oils by hardwood distillation as a substitute for the pine oil made from Southern pine for oil flotation purposes. These are obtainable as a by-product in the manufacture of wood alcohol, the yield being 2.4 Imperial gallons per cord. As there is as yet no commercial production of resinous wood oil for flotation purposes in Canada, a good market for the output is furnished by the silver mines of Cobalt where the flotation process is being generally adopted.

Other hardwood oil products of the Standard Chemical Co. include heavy yellow ketone oil and ketone residue, by-products of the manufacture of acetone from acetate of lime. While the yellow ketone oil is already of considerable value in other industries, its value as a flotation frothing oil is important. Ketone residue which is produced in fairly large quantities is also a valuable agent in the treatment of Cobalt silver ores.

WILL EXPAND TRADE STATISTICS

With the immediate object of furnishing more detailed and accurate information for the war boards engaged in licensing imports and exports and conserving tonnage, foodstuffs, and raw materials, a radical revision and extension of the Government's foreign trade statistical classification has been undertaken by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. To this end the business public is urged to make immediate suggestions as to new classes of goods that ought to be shown in the trade statistics or new subdivisions of the present classes.

Although the present need for more specific statistics is largely brought about by the war, the Bureau desires to make the statistics of the largest possible permanent value in its work of promoting foreign commerce after the war.

In making suggestions for the export classification the business man should bear in mind that the statistics are based on the description of merchandise as shown in export declarations filed by the shipper with the collector of customs at the port of clearance. A too detailed classification going beyond commonly used commercial terms must therefore be avoided. Likewise suggestions regarding imports should be made with due regard to the fact that statistics of imports follow the tariff classification.

Keep your Money—Invest in Liberty Bonds

Color & Dyestuff Markets

STRONG UNDERTONE IN DYESTUFFS

Stocks of Dye Bases and Dyewoods Sufficient to Meet Present Demands—Coal Tar Prices Steady and no Accumulation of Stocks Expected

There is not a great deal of buying interest manifested at this time, and trading has been largely routine. Because of increasing difficulty in getting dye bases and dyewoods to this market from primary points, a comparatively tight condition is reported on all items. The demand, while steady, has not been pressing, and with the exception of egg albumen and cube gambier, stocks on spot have been sufficient to take care of the demand. The various grades of cochineal, cutch, and fustic have been moving briskly. Where lower prices have been named, they involved only small lots in the hands of dealers. Importers say declines are unlikely in view of light arrivals at this time. Divi divi, indigo and the several varieties of logwood are being offered more freely, but not at lower prices.

The supply of coal tar colors is sufficient to take care of business being placed and a number of manufacturers are adjusting their output so there will be no large accumulation of stocks. Prices have remained steady. Aside from Swiss colors there is little imported material on the open market, and holders are asking prices that do not appeal to the average consumer.

Benzol on spot and for future delivery continues weak and wide price ranges are heard. In carlots naphthalene flake is slightly firmer, but in lesser quantities prices are unchanged. The demand is not heavy, neither are supplies, and a steady condition is reported. The naphthalene balls are especially active at this time and prices are holding firm. Phenol and toluol have been offered in fair quantities, but prices have not changed. There is considerable speculation on these two items owing to the unsettled condition of the market.

In several quarters lower prices were named at the close on a number of intermediates. This applies especially to benzoate of soda which has declined materially from the spot price of last week. As low as $4.00 a pound was quoted here in quantity on spot. The demand for both aniline oil and salts has fallen off and the market is quiet. Prices are not much lower, however, as no large quantity of spot stocks is available, but supplies are fully sufficient to take care of more business. With the exception of dimethylaniline and the toluidines, which continue firm and scarce, all of the intermediates have been quiet, with shading apparently possible on firm bids.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods.

Albumen—The demand for all grades of albumen continues heavy with supplies hardly sufficient to take care of the orders. The Chinese egg is quoted firmly at $1.05 @ $1.10 a pound; the imported blood at 90c. @ 95c. a pound, and the domestic blood at 55c. @ 60c. a pound. Although there has been an improvement in arrivals of stocks they have not been large enough to cover all the orders.

Cochineal—Closing prices were unchanged at 54½ @ 56c. a pound for the silver Teneriffe; 55½c. @ 59c. a pound for the rosy black, and from 54⅛c. @ 55½c. a pound for the gray black. The price of the Madras continues nominal as it cannot be learned that there is any of this material in the New York market. The inquiry is particularly active at this time for all of the above varieties.

Cutch—Business that has passed during the week on the several grades of cutch has been largely of a routine character and prices are 18¾c. @ 19c. a pound for the Rangoon in boxes on spot, with stock for delivery quoted in most quarters at 16c. @ 17½c. a pound. The extract is moving briskly at 12c. to 15c. a pound. Supplies of the extract are unusually light.

Divi Divi—Importers of divi divi continue to quote firmly at $66 @ $76 a ton, according to quality. Arrivals have been comparatively light and there is no large accumulation of stocks. It is reported in reliable quarters that considerable material is nearby, but it is not expected that the market will break materially for the reason that there is increasing difficulty in getting divi divi here from primary points. Users throughout the country are manifesting much interest in all forward positions which are quoted at approximately the same general levels as spot.

Fustic—The New York fustic market closed steady and prices were firm and practically unchanged for all grades. Judging from the inquiry there will soon be considerable activity although the demand for spot is not pressing. In quantity for spot and over the month of May prices are $39 to $49 a ton for the sticks; $35 to $38 a ton for the young roots; 6½c. to 7½c. a pound for the chips; 24½c. @ 25½c. a pound for the solid, and from 13c. to 15c. a pound for the 51-degree liquid.

Gambier—A tight condition is reported on gambier. Several vessels reached port during the week, but the material went into immediate consumption. The call for the cube kind is especially strong, but prices continue nominal on account of the scant spot supplies. For spot and nearby stocks of the common gambier sellers are quoting from 23½c. to 25¾c. a pound. The closing price for the plantation gambier was 20c. @ 21c. a pound. Not in a long time has there been such a strong demand for gambier and there is nothing to indicate that prices will be lowered within the immediate future.

Indigo—The New York market has not been especially active during the week on any of the varieties of indigo, and with supplies fully ample to take care of all the business it is thought that shading would be possible on firm bids. Closing figures were $2.75 @ $3.00 a pound for the Oudes; $2.50 @ $3.00 a pound for the Bengal; $2.70 @ $2.90 a pound for the Guatemala; $1.10 @ $1.40 a pound for the Madras, and from 54c. @ 56c. a pound for the paste. There is a steady inquiry which lends considerable underlying strength to the situation.

Logwood—No price changes have been reported on logwood. The demand is steady, but not unusually strong. Arrivals here of both the chips and sticks have been improving recently, but despite additional stocks available in this market importers are not inclined to do much shading. For the sticks the price generally heard was $35 @ $40 a ton. The chips are unchanged at 2½c. @ 3¼c. a pound. Solid logwood was quoted at 19c. to 25c. a pound, and the 51-degree twaddle at 10½c. @ 11¾c. a pound. The crystals are not in large supply and prices are 20c. to 25c. a pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—This product continues weak and wide price ranges are heard, owing to lack of buying interest. Offerings are being freely made from all directions, but there are few takers. The inside price heard here was 31¾c. a gallon, while the maximum quotation was 34½c. a gallon. A reliable buyer could locate all the stocks he needed at 31¾c. @ 32½c. a gallon.

Naphthalene—In carlots the price for prime flake naphthalene has been in the neighborhood of 11c. a pound, which is a slight advance over the prevailing quotation of a week ago. In some quarters 10½c. @ 10¾c. a pound continues to be heard. The demand is not especially strong as the large users are sufficiently supplied to cover immediate needs. Naphthalene balls are in good demand and prices in quantity are 12¾c. to 13¼c. a pound.

Phenol—The bulk of business that passed on phenol was in small quantities and the price was 53½c. @ 54½c. a pound. There is not a great deal of buying interest manifested and perhaps on firm bids even the inside price could be shaded. Offerings have not been made freely, but it is understood that fair quantities are now to be had on spot. There is considerable inquiry concerning forward positions.

Toluol—Stocks available on spot are quoted at $5.00 to $6.00 a gallon, but consumers seem unwilling to pay these high prices. Reports are still current that the Government has made large releases, but no confirmation was obtainable.

Intermediates.

Acid H—The powdered material was available on spot at $2.35 @ $2.50 a pound, according to quantity. A slight improvement has been noted in trading, but supplies are still sufficient to take care of more business. The inquiry has been better, but no large orders have developed at the above prices.

Acid, Naphthionic—A quiet condition is reported and there appears to be a slightly easier tone to the market. The crude material was available at the close at $1.10 @ $1.20 a pound, while the prevailing quotation for the refined was $1.40 @ $1.50 a pound. Despite the lack of buying interest there has been no large accumulation of stocks because makers are curtailing production.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The demand is not especially strong for spot stocks, but more interest is manifested on forward positions. Stocks in this market are ample to take care of more business. From 32c. to 34¼c. a pound were the closing figures named for the crude, and from 42c. to 45c. a pound for the refined.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The movement of both the oil and the salts toward consumers has been slow and prices are slightly lower. There has been a fairly brisk inquiry, but few large orders have been placed. From 26½c. to 27c. a pound were prevailing prices for the oil and from 31c. to 33c. a pound for the salts.

Benzoate of Soda—This article has been quiet in view of a light demand. Prices took a sharp decline and at the close stocks were available on spot at $4.00 a pound. There appear to be sufficient stocks on hand to take care of more business. The acid is in fairly good inquiry and prices are $4.30 to $4.60 a pound.

Benzidine—The base is quoted on spot at $1.85 @ $2.00 a pound, and the sulphate at $1.40 @ $1.50 a pound. The demand has been steady and with supplies comparatively light holders are not inclined to do a great deal of shading regardless of buyer or quantity.

Dimethylaniline—The demand continues unusually strong, and factors are not inclined to book additional orders. It is said that not in some time has there been the consumer interest now being shown. There is very little of the material available on spot, and prices are unchanged at 67c. @ 70c. a pound.

Para-Amidophenol—Prices were slightly lower at the close, the demand having fallen off. Spot base was available at $3.75 @ $4.00 a pound, and from $4.10 to $4.25 a pound were the prices generally heard on the hydrochloride. Although spot supplies are not abundant there are several anxious sellers in the local market.

Ortho-Toluidine—A fair volume of business has passed on this material and prices were firm at $1.30 @ $1.35 a pound. The para-toluidine was unchanged at $2.25 @ $2.35 a pound.

Dyestuff Notes

Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., 128 Duane Street, has been organized under the laws of New York State to deal in dyestuffs, colors and chemicals. The company has purchased the stocks of dyestuffs of the Badische Company of New York.

Materials entering into the manufacture of dyestuffs have been placed on the conservation list since April 15, according to an announcement by the War Trade Board. It is necessary to get a special permit covering every shipment of these materials to foreign ports.

The new American Dyestuff Manufacturers' Association has been granted a charter by the Supreme Court of New York, Justice Hotchkiss having approved their application last week. The next meeting of the board of directors of the association is scheduled for May 10, at which time it is expected the organization will have permanent quarters.

The American Aniline Products Company, which recently purchased the plant of the United Piece Dye Works at Nyack, N. Y., will manufacture aniline colors for the Government. The plant includes several modern buildings with nearly 100,000 square feet of manufacturing space and occupying an entire block about 300 feet from the Erie Railroad tracks.

The Bay State Color & Chemical Co. has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws to succeed the Bay State Chemical Co., the change being necessitated through the company's association with the manufacture of aniline colors. The officers of the new company are: Edward J. Feely, president; John J. Collins, vice-president; Percy L. Hinds, secretary; Franzier L. O'Leary, treasurer. The company's office is at 38 India street, Boston.

Francis J. Oakes, known as the "dye king of America", left San Francisco on his way to New York on April 15th, after having been in California since December. He arrived on the Coast in his private car, but since starting for this State the Government has taken over the railroads and the ban has been placed on all private cars. On account of the fact that he is ill, and the further fact that the use of the car has been paid for for one year, he will be allowed to travel in it to Chicago, where he must give up its use, according to orders from Director-General of Railroads McAdoo.

Fight—or Buy Bonds.

Heavy Chemical Markets

HIGH PRICES ASKED FOR SULPHURIC ACID

Fair Quantities Available, But Holders Demands Restrict Trading—Routine Business Only in Alums—Japanese Prussiates Firm, Prices Unchanged

The New York heavy chemical market has been unusually quiet during the interval, and for the most part, prices were a shade lower on all of the important items in the general list. Caustic soda and soda ash continue to be neglected by large consumers, and quotations at the close were lower than they were a week ago, and in the absence of any large inquiry for forward positions there is not a great deal of underlying strength to the local situation. Offerings have been made freely, but few buyers were in the market. So long as the Government continues to take the bulk of the acid production nothing new will be reported in the open market, and in the main prices continue nominal on all of the heavy acids, with the exception of sulphuric which is reported as being available in fair quantities, but holders are asking such high prices for the materials they hold that trading is greatly restricted.

There has been little change in the general situation on alums, and prices are unaltered. Trading is entirely routine on all grades, but despite the absence of pressing business makers are not inclined to shade materially because of the underlying strength. Aluminum sulphate is holding firm for the reason that manufacturers are having considerable difficulty in getting shipments of raw materials through to their works and stocks that are offered on spot in the open market are bringing higher prices in a number of instances. Bleaching powder has ruled quiet during the interval, and on firm bids there are a number of holders who seem willing to shade prices. Manufacturers at this season of the year always curtail their output and irrespective of the lack of buying interest there is no large accumulation of stocks in the New York market. It has been rumored that the Government was buying bleaching powder, but at this writing it is not learned that any large orders have been placed from Washington.

On acetate of lime the market continues to be governed by war regulations entirely and consumers are only able to obtain their needs through the designated channels. Although the Government has set the price for this material some stocks continue to pass to consumers at the old contract price of $6.00 per hundred pounds. There has been no change in the market for copper sulphate. Prices are steady and factors are not looking for any downward trend in view of the strong undertone and small spot quantities available at this time. Producers of acetate of lead are having no difficulty in disposing of their stocks and are not inclined to push for any additional business since some are booked ahead for several months.

There is a fair consuming inquiry for caustic potash and in view of the fact that supplies in the spot market are by no means burdensome, it seems that prices will hold at former levels despite the fact that no large orders have been recorded during the week. The Japanese prussiates continue to find ready buyers, likewise the domestic stocks. Prices are firm and unchanged. No change is reported on nitrate of soda, and the situation is nominal owing to Governmental supervision of this material.

Acid, Acetic—Only small quantities of any of the various grades of acetic acid have been reported as available in the New York market on spot, and prices for the most part continue nominal. Where small sales have passed quotations were 38c. to 39c. a pound for the glacial; 15¾c. to 16c. a pound for the 28 per cent. test, and in the neighborhood of 22c. a pound for the 80 per cent. test. It is announced that the Government will shortly fix the price of all varieties of acetic acid, but this will hardly be done until manufacturers are able to obtain the acetate of lime of 4 cents a pound, the price recently named by the Government. It is understood that some producers of acetic acid are still paying 6c. a pound for lime on old contracts. All other grades of acetic are nominal in the New York market at the close.

Acid, Muriatic—Although large textile mills, color makers and metal mills are showing a lively interest in this market for all grades of muriatic, there is little business passing on account of the scant quantities available. It is also reported that the Government may establish a price on this material, but nothing of an authentic nature was obtainable at the close. Prices are nominally unchanged at 2c. to 2½c. a pound for the 18 degree; 3⅛c. to 3¼c. a pound for the 20 degree, and 3½c. to 4c. a pound for the 22 degree material.

Acid, Nitric—Manufacturers are entirely out of the nitric situation insofar as the open market is concerned. The Government continues to absorb the bulk of their output under contract. In the absence of business in the local market it is impossible to arrive at any price levels, and the condition at the close was again entirely nominal on all grades. Occasionally small lots have passed between dealers, but the transactions have been so small that they did not establish an actual market.

Acid, Sulphuric—Fair quantities of this acid have been offered on the open market during the week, but prices are so high that there are not a large number of buyers. For the 60 degree pyrite the figure generally heard was $45 @ $50 a ton, and for the 66 degree brimstone holders were quoting firmly at $50 @ $58 a ton. These are higher prices than have been heard in this market for some time, and in all probability quotations will continue upward in view of an increasing demand and only moderate spot supplies. Oleum continues nominal at $75 a ton, and available stocks of battery acid have brought $4.00 per hundred pounds, and up.

Alums—Not a great deal new is reported on any of the alums in the New York market this week. For the most part prices are firm and unchanged. Supplies on hand are by no means abundant, but appear sufficient to take care of the business now being placed. There is a steady inquiry for all forward positions and the undertone of the market is unusually firm. Closing prices were 4½c. @ 5c, a pound for the ammonium lump; 9c. @ 10c. a pound for the potassium lump; 20¾c. @ 21¾c. a pound for the potassium chrome, and from 18½c. @ 19½c. a pound for the ammonium chrome.

Aluminum Sulphate—Business on this material continues largely of a routine character. Supplies are not large and there is nothing to indicate that holders will lower their prices materially. The demand is steady and the inquiry brisk. In most quarters the price was 3½c. to 4⅛c. a pound for the high test, and

from 2¼c. to 3⅜c. a pound for the commercial, or low test.

Bleaching Powder—There is very little call in the local market for bleaching powder and prices continue to decline for spot and forward positions. While in most quarters sellers were quoting at 2¼c. @ 2½c. a pound for the export drums, and 2c. @ 2⅛c. a pound for the domestic drums, on firm bids the inside figure could be materially shaded in both instances. The majority of large producers are now curtailing their output.

Calcium Acetate—The Government continues to control the distribution of acetate of lime and few sales have been recorded. Some business was done at the old contract price of $6.00 per hundred pounds, but these sales are on standing contracts and no new business is now being taken at this figure. The output is said to be above normal, but in view of a heavier call the entire production is going into immediate consumption leaving little for the open market.

Copper Sulphate—The demand for copper sulphate is not particularly pressing at this time and in some quarters slightly lower prices are heard. A number of the larger factors continue to quote firmly at 9c. @ 9¼c. a pound for the 98-99 per cent. material, with second hands quoting 8½c. @ 8¾c. a pound. Supplies on hand are not large, but are apparently sufficient to take care of more business. Because of the large number of inquiries there is considerable underlying strength to the situation.

Lead Acetate—Closing prices in the market were firm at 15¾c. @ 16⅛c. a pound for the brown sugar; 17⅛c. @ 17½c. a pound for the white crystals; 16c. @ 16½c. a pound for the broken cakes, and 17¼c. @ 18⅛c. a pound for the granulated. Supplies in this market are not particularly large and in view of the many inquiries that are being received holders are not inclined to do a great deal of shading regardless of quantity or buyer.

Potash, Caustic—A comparatively quiet week has been reported from all directions on caustic potash. The demand is fair, but by no means pressing, and supplies on hand are sufficient to take care of more business. Considerable dealer speculation has been noticed during the week which has caused quotations to fluctuate widely. Prices for the high test material range from 83½c. to 84c. a pound, on spot, while the low test is quoted at 63c. @ 63½c. a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Prices closed firm at $1.10 @ $1.15 a pound for the yellow prussiate of potash, and $2.25 @ $2.60 a pound for the red. For the foreign material these prices are unchanged. The demand is heavy and supplies are barely sufficient to take care of the consumer call despite the fact that fair arrivals have been received from the Orient.

Soda, Caustic—It is reported that sales have been made from warehouse as low as $4.70 per hundred pounds, while on the other hand, it is stated in reliable quarters that a car passed to a consumer at the close in the neighborhood of $4.80 per hundred pounds. In the absence of any large business it has been difficult to get a correct line on prices. On all forward positions there is apparently a great difference of opinions as to values.

Soda Ash—An offer of light ash in bags at $2.20 per hundred was noted at the close, f. o. b. New Jersey. In store, New York, prices are practically nominal in the absence of any large transactions, and it was stated in reliable quarters that $2.50 per hundred could possibly be shaded for even unimportant quantities. Soda ash in barrels has been offered at $2.80 per hundred, but between $2.90 and $3.10 per hundred is still maintained by a number of dealers.

In The Chemical Field

Nitrate of soda valued at $1,203,769 arrived at New York during March.

It is estimated that the ore refuse of the Portland reduction mill and the Golden Cycle mill contains seven to ten per cent. of pure potash. The process for recovering it has not been worked out.

The War Department has decided to build nitrate plants at Toledo, O., and Elizabeth, O. The new works will be classed as half units and in capacity of production will equal the full unit now under construction at Sheffield, Ala.

Approximately $2,000,000 will be the cost of a nitrate plant which the Aluminum Company of America, main offices at Pittsburg, Pa., will build near Maryville, Tenn. This factory is to produce nitrate as a by-product. It is reported that the Government has contracted for this plant's production of nitrate for use in the manufacture of explosives at Hadley's Bend, near Nashville.

An attempt is to be made to extract potash from the old city ash dump of Salt Lake City, Utah. J. Du Quesne has obtained permission from the city commission to make the experiment and a five-year lease has been agreed upon, the city to receive a 5 per cent. royalty if the undertaking is successful. Mr. Du Quesne has expressed the opinion that a large amount of potash can be obtained from the great heap of ashes.

GENERAL CHEMICAL'S EARNINGS

Profits of $2,829,172 are reported by the General Chemical Company for the quarter ended March 31 last. For the corresponding period of 1917 profits amounted to $2,817,960. After deducting $750,000 for taxes, depreciation, etc., and $75,000 as a reserve for the insurance fund, the resulting surplus was $2,004,172, a decrease of $238,785. Preferred dividend requirements absorbed $228,124, leaving a surplus of $1,776,048, equal to $11.28 a share on $15,732,600 common stock, compared with $12.80 a share earned in the first quarter of 1917. A comparative statement of estimated profit and loss follows:

Quarter ended March 31:	1918	1917	1916
Total profits	$2,829,172	$2,817,960	$2,893,929
Insurance fund	75,000	75,000	454,784
Taxes, deprec., etc.	750,000	500,000	500,000
Surplus	$2,004,172	$2,242,960	$1,939,145
Preferred dividends	228,124	228,124	.....
Common dividends	330,384	314,652	.....
Balance	$1,445,664	$1,700,184	$1,939,145

THE CHARGES AGAINST F. E. ATTEAUX & CO.

Boston, April 30—Announcement from Washington that the Federal Trade Commission had taken steps against F. E. Atteaux & Company, (Inc), of Boston, on the grounds that they offered gratuities to employes of concerns with whom they did business, recalls the fact that Fred E. Atteaux caused the arrest of Charles E. Peakes, an employee, on the charge that he had appropriated $26,000 of the company's funds. The case is still pending. Peakes said the money was used for the purpose of "bribing" mill agents and other customers. Atteaux denied this statement. E. R. Anderson, attorney for Peakes, says he does not believe there is any connection between the testimony of his client and the present action against the Atteaux Company.

Fight—or Buy Bonds.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

OPIUM LOWER; QUININE HIGHER

Holland's Embargo Immediately Felt in New York Market—Drop in Acetphenetidin—Many Advances in Seeds, Herbs and Leaves

The market for drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals, has been quiet owing to meager supplies and high prices. One of the principal developments was the sharp decline of 75c. a pound on opium. Quinine strengthened considerably on account of Holland placing an embargo on the exportation of sulphate of quinine, quinine salts and cinchona bark from the Dutch East Indies. The shipping situation and the licensing system for export freight are hampering business. Acetphenetidin was lowered 50c. Tolu and Peru balsams closed firmer. Vanilla beans fluctuated under Government rulings. Chloral hydrate, crystals, scored a sharp gain. Oils of cassia advanced 10c. to 20c. a pound.

Seeds, herbs and leaves are unsettled. There were many advances in price, due to scarcity. Berries are in moderate request. Medicinal gums of all varieties closed strong with camphor leading in the upward trend. Vanilla beans declined.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Aloes, Socotrine, 5c
Arrow Root, St. Vincent, 5c
Agar Agar, 1c
Cassia Buds, 2c
Cassia, Saigon, Genuine, 1c
Chillies, Japanese 1c
Chloral Hydrate, Crystals, U. S. P., 50c
Cloves, Amboynas, 1c
Coumarin, Refined, 50c
Oil of Cassia, Lead Free, 20c
Horse Berries, Nettle, Dry, 5c
Nutmegs, 2c
Rosemary Flowers, 15c
Silver, Nitrate, ⅛c
Vanilla Tahiti Beans, 10c@25c
Thus Gum, Per Barrel, 60c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 50c
Arnica Flowers, 25c
Opium, 50c@75c
Oil of Sandalwood, East India, 50c
Vanilla, Mexican Beans, 10c@30c

Acetanilid—Prices closed unsettled, owing to difficulty in exporting. Second hands shaded the producers' price of 80c. a pound. Offerings by second hands ranged from 77c. to 78c. a pound.

Acetphenetidin—The market eased off 50c. to $4.00 @ $4.50 a pound owing to absence of buyers and an accumulation of supplies.

Agar Agar—Holders advanced quotations 1c. on all numbers to the basis of 62c. @ 63c. a pound for No. 1. Scant supplies caused the rise.

Alcohol, Grain—The market was dull owing to sellers' prices being in excess of buyers' views. Manufacturers are quoting $4.85 for 188 proof and $4.90 a gallon for 190 proof. Prices are firm owing to prospects of larger contracts being placed by munition makers.

Angostura Bark—Business showed no improvement, but prices ruled firm at 40c. @ 45c. a pound, owing to small stocks.

Arnica Flowers—Prices suffered a decline of 25c. to $1.10 @ $1.20 a pound in response to larger stocks and keener selling competition.

Cassia Buds—The market closed firmer in response to advices from abroad and light supplies here. Importers advanced prices 2c. to 24c. @ 26c. a pound.

Cassias—The demand is active for all grades and spot stocks have been practically cleaned up. Futures are higher in response to higher silver prices and the lack of shipping opportunities. Holders of Saigon are asking 1c. higher to 57c. @ 59c. a pound.

Cassia Oil, Lead Free—Prices closed 20c. higher to $2.35 @ $2.40 a pound, influenced by the stronger market for the crude material. Cassia oil, redistilled, U. S. P., was advanced 10c. to $2.70 @ $2.80 a pound. Cassia oil technical was raised 10c. to $2.20 @ $2.30 a pound.

Castor Oil—Prices are nominal due to light offerings and firm Pacific Coast market. Quotations closed unchanged on the basis of 40c. @ 41c. a pound for No. 1 U. S. P. in barrels.

Cinchona Bark—Both red and yellow grades are somewhat firmer with prices tending upward, owing to the export embargo announced by Holland, on supplies from the Dutch East Indies. Importers quote prices entirely nominal at $1.00 @ $1.30 for red quills and from 95c. @ $1 a pound for yellow quills.

Chillies, Japanese—Importers advanced quotations 1c. to 19c. @ 20c. a pound, under a larger demand and small stocks.

Chloral Hydrate, Crystals, U. S. P.—Manufacturers raised quotations 50c. to $1.43 a pound for 100 lb. lots, bottles included. Makers refused to book contracts or orders for forward delivery. The higher cost of crude material was responsible for the rise.

Cloves, Amboynas—Importers raised quotations 1c. to 57c. @ 58c. a pound in response to limited stocks.

Cream Of Tartar, U. S. P.—Under an active demand among second hands, the market closed stronger at 62c. @ 63c. while makers quoted former prices at 59c. for crystal and 59½c. a pound for powdered.

Coumarin—Prices were advanced 50c to $27.50@ $28.75 a pound. Scant supplies and limited offerings forced up the market.

Glycerin, C. P.—The market closed easy owing to lack of demand and keener selling. Refiners continue to quote 65c@66c for bulk supplies, drums and barrels added and 66½c@67c a pound for supplies in tins.

Horse Berries, Nettle, Dry—Small stocks and a good demand led to an advance of 5c to $1.20@$1.25 a pound.

Potassium Permanganate, U. S. P.—Lack of inquiries resulted in an easier market. Prices ranged from $3.90@$3.95 a pound for U. S. P. Offerings were limited.

Nutmegs—Prices advanced sharply owing to inadequate stocks and an active demand. Importers raised quotations 2c to 32c@33c a pound for 110s.

Opium—Leading importers lowered quotations 75c for supplies in cases to $23.75 and 50c to $25 for granular, and 50c to $25 a pound for powdered, U. S. P. Lack of demand and accumulation of stocks forced prices down.

Quinine—Prices strengthened on the report of the embargo on exports by Holland. Some second hands advanced prices to $1.10@$1.25 an ounce for sulphate. Actual business, however, was slow and mostly in small lots. Makers quoted former prices on the basis of 75c an ounce for sulphate, in lots of 100 tins for immediate delivery.

Rosemary Flowers—Prices scored a sharp advance of about 15c to 65c@75c a pound, due to a renewal of the demand and an acute scarcity of supplies.

Saccharine—Prices closed nominal at $20.50@21 for U. S. P., soluble and $21.50@$22.50 a pound for insoluble. Offerings are not liberal and only routine sales were effected.

Shellac—The close was quiet the market being in suspense pending expected action by the Government but prices were unchanged on the basis of 78c@80c a pound for D. C.

Silver Nitrate—Quotations were raised ⅛c to 61¾c an ounce, covering lots of 500 ounces and over. The advance was due to a higher market for silver.

Socotrine Gum, Powdered—Scant supplies and steady inquiries resulted in higher prices, the market closing firm at 5c advance to 60c@65c a pound.

Tahiti Beans—White and green labels closed 10c and 25c higher to $1.40@$1.45 and $1.25@$1.30 a pound. Light supplies and firmer primary markets were responsible for the rise.

Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.—The demand continues steady and sellers quote prices ranging from 70c to 70½c. a pound for supplies in casks.

Wormseed Oil—Handlers raised prices 5c to $9.45@$9.50 a pound. A stronger market for crude material, and scant supplies caused a firmer sentiment.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN CALIFORNIA

James M. Oliver, attorney for the California State Board of Pharmacy, San Francisco, has left for Washington to press a case affecting the smuggling of opium into this State. He is ready to oppose any move withdrawing authority in drug-smuggling cases from the jurisdiction of California courts, such as seems to be the plan of the opium ring. The specific case in question is that of the State of California against C. F. McGinis and E. E. Young, arrested at Calexico, Cal. on the charge of opium smuggling. Their attorneys, William Sea and Fred F. Tyler, secured a writ of error and carried the case to the Supreme Court. The men arrested are obscure victims of the opium traffic, the "higher-ups" being unknown.

California officials declare that if the smuggling of narcotics over the Mexican and Canadian borders is made an inter-state affair the primary effects of prosecutions aimed at the traffic in California will be lost. The State Board of Pharmacy has had the best success in the past in apprehending smugglers at the border. Once the drugs are smuggled into the country the task of catching the law-breakers becomes more complicated.

The attorneys for the smugglers are expected to advance the contention at Washington that the California officials are exceeding their authority in the manner in which they are operating against the drug traffic at the border. They will insist that the California State drug laws are in conflict with the Harrison act passed by Congress, and that the Federal Government has control of the matter by reason of its interstate commerce regulations. The representative of the California State Board of Pharmacy takes the stand that the California law is purely a police regulation, whereas the Harrison act is a revenue measure. He upholds the authority of the State to act.

The Third Liberty Loan—Make it "Three Strikes and Out for the Kaiser"!

Drug & Chemical Notes

The amount of opium in bond at New York on April 1 was 12,479 pounds.

Plans have been filed and contracts awarded by the Reynolds Corporation, Louisville, Ky., manufacturer of cleansing powders, etc., for the construction of several new additions to its plant to provide for increased capacity.

The Cloro Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., recently organized, is planning for the construction of a new plant for the manufacture of a solution of chlorine to be used for disinfecting, bleaching, and cleaning purposes.

The Perfenol Products Company, 53 West Grand Street, Elizabeth, N. J., manufacturer of synthetic perfumes, etc., has filed notice of an increase in its capitalization from $50,000 to $100,000 to provide for extensions, etc.

The Grand Rapids Products Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been incorporated to engage in the manufacture and denature of alcohol for mechanical, chemical and sceintific purposes. S. W. Grant, R. A. Bowman, and N. B. Kelly are the incorporators.

Plans have been filed by the Long Island Soap Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the construction of a new three-story brick factory building, about 50 x 80 feet, to be located on Bridgewater Street near Meeker Avenue. The structure is estimated to cost $25,000.

Glycerin to the value of $100,000 has been contracted for by the Navy Department. The Cudahy Packing Co. of Chicago received the contracts, their bids being $77,910 and $32,464 50. The first order is for the Philadelphia Navy Yard and the second order for delivery at Norfolk.

The Southern Drug Club, composed of wholesale and retail druggists, held a conference on the best ways to assist the Government in its war plans, at Birmingham, Ala., in April. C. Y. Copp, Tampa, Fla.; Lynn Fort and Frank Fleming, Atlanta, Ga.; A. D. Parker of New Orleans; and T. H. Appleton, St. Louis attended.

Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, have just unfurled a service flag with 14 stars, representing that number of employees of the company in the service. Among them is John B. Sheffield, son of Vice-President George V. Sheffield, who was recently slightly wounded while fighting at the front.

The United Chemical Company of Chicago has bought 55 acres of land at New Albany, Ind., near Louisville, Ky., for a new plant. The land lies between the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and the Ohio River. The Company will employ 500 men. About $400,000 to $500,000 will be invested in plant and machinery.

Edwin D. Buell of Chicago has been appointed trustee for the stockholders of the Security Drug Company to liquidate the business. The company operated a chain of stores over the country. The plan was approved by R. J. Neal, representing local banks, Thorwart & Roehling Company, Chicago, Wholesale Drug Company, Philip A. Born & Co., and McNeil & Higgins Co. A petition in bankruptcy was filed on April 19 and a receiver appointed.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
*Aconitine, ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.62	— .63
No. 2	lb.	.56	— .57
No. 3	lb.	.50	— .51
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.85
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.90
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.90½	— .92
97 p.c.	gal.	.93½	— .94
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.68	— .69
188 proof	gal.	.70	— .71
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .32
Sweet	lb.	.29	— .30
Meal	lb.	.34	— .35
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.90	— .95
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	.80	— .90
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.kegs,powd.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	5.50	— 5.70
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .21
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .70
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .34
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.09½	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.36	— .40
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.35	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.85	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS
ACETANILIDE, U.S.P.
SPOT DELIVERY

CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	—13.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	10 70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— 1.11½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— 1.12½
16's in 1-lb. carton		—	— 1.15
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 1.13½
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1 16
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— 1 12
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs.	lb.	1.11	— 1.12
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.08½	— .09
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb.	—	— 1.43
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14¾	— .20
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.45	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	—10.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.36	— .37
Cases, fingers	lb.	.37	— .39
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 7.50
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.00
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	.45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.26	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Spanish Apples		.29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	27.50	—28.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .59
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .59½
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .19½
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.41	— .42
Jewelers large	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Small	lb.	—	— 1.25

*Nominal.

Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.36	— .37
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .59
Reeds	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.	ea.	—	— 2.70
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.81	— .85
Spanish	lb.	80	— .85
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .27
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .34
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde, Sol.	lb.	.19	— .20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30	— 1.39
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.65	— .66
C.P. in cans	lb.	.66½	— .67
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.64	— .63
Saponification, loose	lb.	.50	— .50½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.45	— .45¾
Grains of Paradise	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.75	—21.75
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	7.45	— 8.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Phosphate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .59
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .59
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.45	— 4.95
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.15	— .17
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.39	— .45
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .58
Lead Iodide, U.S.P	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs lb.		.19	— .20
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.37	— 3.45
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.62	— 3.85
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.81	— .84
Small flake	lb.	.64	— .67
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.30	— 3.35
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	120.00	—125.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p. c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	—	— .25
Irish	lb.	—	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	22.00	—22.50
Grain Cab	oz.	18.75	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	34.00	—35.00
Druggists	oz.	30.00	—32.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	— —
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
*Opium, cases, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—23.75
Granular	lb.	—	—25.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—25.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papin	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43	— .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.06	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.09	— .10
Lily White	lb.	.10	— .11
Snow White	lb.	.13	— .14
Phenolphthalein	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Bicarb.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.05
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		—	— 6.20
5 gr. bottles		—	— 1.40
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	1.10	— 1.25
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .41½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .41
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	20.50	—21.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	21.50	—22.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— —
Ground	lb.	—	— —
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.40	—37.50
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .31½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .61¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.38	— .41
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

ESSENTIAL OILS

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers

New York

ESSENTIAL - OILS

Sodium Phosphate Recryst	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, ¼ vial	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.48	— .49
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots		1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	12.95	—13.95
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.35
Flour com'l bags	100 lbs.	—	— 2.25
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05	— 4.25
Tartaric Acid, U.S.P.	bbls.	—	— —
Granular and Powd.	lb.	—	— .80½
Crystals	lb.	—	— .79½
Tamarinds	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Kegs	per keg	3.70	— 3.80
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .65½
Casks	lb.	.70	— .70½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .59
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	15.50	—16.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.24½	— .25
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.75	— .80
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Artificial	lb.	.06	— .07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.75	— .80
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb	.20½	— .22
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.38	— .39
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex toluol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .61
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.57	— .59
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50

*Nominal.

Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	— .82½
Powdered	lb.	.82½	— .83
Second hands	lb.	.92	— .92½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½	— .03¼
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.10	— .11
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.70	— 2.85
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.27	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.05	— .06
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.80½	— .81
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.79½	— .80

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Free from chlorine	lb.	—	— 5.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Synthetic	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.20	— .21
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Lead Free	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.19	— .20
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.50	— .51
Java	lb.	.75	— .77
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Cubebs	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cumin	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.62	— .67
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Bourbon	lb.	6.50	— 6.85
Turkish	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 2.15
Hemlock	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Twice rect.	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Garden	lb.	.65	— .85
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.45
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Distilled	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Linaloe	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Mustard, natural	lb.	31.00	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Petale	lb.	80.00	—84.00
Artificial	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Italian	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.15	— 5.25
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.21	— .25
Patchouli	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.35	— 140

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, bulk	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Tins	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pinus Sylvestus	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 5.00
Rose, natural	oz.	24.00	— 26.00
Synthetic	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.41	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Artificial	lb.	.33	— .35
*Savin	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
*Spruce	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Spearmint	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Tansy	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	1.90	— 2.05
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	— —
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	9.45	— 9.50
Wormwood	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—15.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	—	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Imported	lb.	—	—16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.69	— .73
South American	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	— 6.20
Oregon	gal.	1.60	— 1.75
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Tolu	lb.	1.15	— 1.20

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	— .45
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.28	— .30
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .25
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14	— .15½
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .24
Siftings	lb.	.11	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.08	— .09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Broken	lb.	—	— .85
Yellow "quills"	lb.	.95	— 1.00
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	— .12
Cramp (true)	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .13
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
Elm grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .12
Mezereon	lb.	.20½	— .26
Oak red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.05	— .07
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05¼	— .07
Sweet	lb.	.11	— .12
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .12½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .16
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Select	lb.	.17½	— .19
Simaruba	lb.	.50	— .60
Soap, whole	lb.	.09	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .12
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .46
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.10	— .13
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.40	— .48
St Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
*St. John's Bread	lb.	—	— —
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— .98
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.15	— 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	2.15	— 2.75
South Ameriran	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Green label	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*XX	lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Fish	lb.	.15	— .16
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Juniper	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.11	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .12
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.18	— .20
Sloe	lb.	.50	— .55
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
Calendula	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian	lb.	.50	— .55
Roman	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	— .31
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.28	— .30
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .35
Closed	lb.	.39	— .40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .37
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	— .50
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.22	— .23
Select	lb.	.32	— .35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .36
Without leaves	lb.	.50	— .55
Malva, blue	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poppy, red	lb.	.98	— 1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.65	— .75
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .47
Valencia	lb.	13.50	—13.75
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.13	— .14
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10½	— .11
Socotrine, powd	lb.	.60	— .65
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .52
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
Catechu	lb.	.19	— .22
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.26	— .27
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Guaiac	lb.	.60	— .65
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.46	— .50
Kino	lb.	—	— .75
Mastic	lb.	.75	— .78
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40

*Nominal.

Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.16	— .22
Sandarac	lb.	.62	— .65
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	— 13.50
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .75
Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Seconds	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.40	— 1.70
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .38
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	— .20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Long	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
American	lb.	.55	— 1.45
Catnip	lb.	.08	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.04½	— .05
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .20
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.10½	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	— .25
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.45	— .50
Imported	lb.	.55	— .70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07½	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.19	— .20
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09½	— .11¼
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Henna	lb.	.35	— .38
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	— .30
Laurel	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Life Everlasting	lb.	.08	— .09
Liverwort	lb.	.35	— .37
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.30	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Patchouli	lb.	.73	— .80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.17	— .19¼
Peppermint, American	lb.	.27	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.12	— .13
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.12	— .13
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.12	— .13
Rue	lb.	—	— .55
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.28	— .29
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .21
Savory	lb.	.19	— .19½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Half Leaf	lb.	.80	— .90
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16	— .22
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.28	— .31
Skullcap	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.20	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.09	— .09½
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.12	— .14
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wormwood imported	lb.	.24	— .27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.65	— .80
Whole	lb.	.33	— .37
Angelica, American	lb.	.55	— .60
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.15	— .16
Bermuda	lb.	.52	— .53
St. Vincent	lb.	.25	— .27
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.06	— .08

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Belladonna	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.16	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Blood	lb.	.19	— .22
Bluemag	lb.	.27	— .30
Bryonia	lb.	.29	— .31
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .24
American	lb.	.16	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.11	— .13
Blue	lb.	.10	— .12
Colchicum	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Colombo, whole	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey	lb.	.18	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.15	— .16
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	— .40
American	lb.	.32	— .34
Doggrass Dom.-Rock Co.	lb.	.55	— .75
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.28	— .32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	— .32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.24	— .26
Gelsemium	lb.	.08	— .10
Gentian	lb.	.15½	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18½	— .19
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15¾	— .21
Bleached	lb.	.25	— .26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Northwestern	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Southern	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.35	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Powdered	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Jalap, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	— .90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.30	— .32
Selected	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .33
Lovage, American	lb.	.70	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.25	— .27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.25	— .26
Verona	lb.	.19	— .20
Finger	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Pareira Brava	lb.	.35	— .40
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.41	— .42
Pleurisy	lb.	.17	— .19
Poke	lb.	.07	— .08
Rhatany	lb.	.13	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	— .85
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.45	— .50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	— .78
American	lb.	.35	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.58	— .65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .88
Southern	lb.	.90	— .95
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	— .50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	— .20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	— .38
Stripped	lb.	.45	— .50
Spikenard	lb.	.28	— .35
Squill, white	lb.	.13	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.14	— .15
Stone	lb.	.06	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.07¾	— .08
China	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Madras	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.33	— .39
True (Aletris)	lb.	.38	— .40
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	— .11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.26¼	— .27
Star	lb.	.28	— .29
Caraway, African	lb.	.53	— .54
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, good bleached	lb.	.80	— .90
Celery	lb.	.40	— .41
*Nominal.			

Colchicum	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Mogador, unbleached	lb.	.15⅝	— .15¾
Morocco	lb.	.16⅛	— .16¼
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17½	— .18
Morocco	lb	.16	— .16½
Dill	lb.	.20	— .21
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	— .17½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.50	—19.00
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Foenugreek	lb.	.14	— .14½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06¼
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.23	— .26
Lobelia	lb.	.22	— .24
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	— .15½
California, brown	lb.	.18	— .18½
Dutch, yellow	lb.	—	— —
English, yellow	lb.	.25	— .25½
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Parsley	lb.	.18	— .20
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian, blue	lb.	.80	— .82
Indian	lb.	.40	— .41
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	— .10
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Sabadilla	lb.	.13½	— .14
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Kombe	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	— .07¼
South American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Worm, American	lb.	.05¼	— .07
Levant	lb.	.70	— .78

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.32	— .33
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.19	— .20
Saigon genuine	lb.	.57	— .59
Capsicum, African	lb.	.22	— .23
Japan	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Cassia Buds	lb.	.24	— .26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.19	— .20
Mombasa	lb.	.30	— .31
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.57	— .58
Zanzibar	lb.	.46½	— .47
Ginger, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	— .20
Jamaica, white	lb.	.20	— .21
Japan	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.53	— .54
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.47	— .48
Nutmegs 110s	lb.	.32	— .33
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.27	— .27½
White	lb.	.31	— .32
Pimento	lb.	.08	— .08¼

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.65	— .67
Yellow, crude	lb.	.42	— .44
Yellow, refined	lb.	.46	— .48
*Candelilla	lb.	.60	— .65
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.90	— .92
No. 1	lb.	.90	— .92
No. 2	lb.	.85	— .87
No. 3	lb.	.80	— .82
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	.20	— .20½
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	.28	— .38
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.89	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12½	— .13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22½	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25
Triple pressed	lb.	.28	— .29

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p. c.	lb.	.15¾	— .16
56 p.c.	lb.	.20½	— .22
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*80 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Glacial	lb.	.38	— .39
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04⅛	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05⅛
Chrome	lb.	.10¾	— .21¼
Potash lump	lb.	.08¼	— .09¼
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¼
*Nominal.			

Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.08¼	— .09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04⅛
Low grade	lb.	.02¼	— .03⅛
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06¼	— .07¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.17½	— .18
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¼	— .16⅛
Lump	lb.	.17¼	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03½	— .04
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Barium, chloride	ton	66.00	—86.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .02¾
*Calcium Acetate,	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	24.00	—26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11¼
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
White cryst.	lb.	.17⅛	— .17½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	— .16½
Granulated	lb.	.17⅛	— .18⅛
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .34
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—44.00
f. o. b. N. Y	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅞	— .02½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½	— .04
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07⅞	— .07⅞
*40 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .10
*42 deg. carboys	lb.	.10	— .11
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg carboys	lb.	—	— .06¾
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.82½	— .83¼
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44⅛	— .44¾
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.68	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.36½	— .40
Muriate, basis 80p.c. perton	ton	350.00	—375.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	— 2 60
Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27¾	— .28¼
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash 58 p. c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.50	— 2.60
In bbls.	100 lbs.	2.90	— 3.10
Caustic, 76 p. c. Solid.	100 lbs.	4.75	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.20	— 6.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20½
Cyanide	lb.	.38	— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.50
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	5.50	— 5.75
Refined	lb.	.06¾	— .07
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sodium Nitrite	lb.	.33¼	— .34½
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.44½	— .45
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	1.40	— 1.70
Sulphide, 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.06	— .06¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	45.00	—50.00
60 deg. Brimstone	ton	50.00	— 58.00
Oleum	ton	73.00	—75.00
Battery Acid, car'sper 100lbs.		3.00	— 3.40

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	4.40	— 4.60
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.30½	— .32¼
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.10	— 4.25
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.26	— .27
Aniline Salts	lb.	.32	— .33
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	— 5.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.10	— 5.75
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	4.10	— 4.30
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.31¾	— .32½
Benzol (90 p.c)	gal.	.32	— .32¾
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Diamedophenol	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	— .14
Diethylaniline	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.65	— .67
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.34¼	— .36
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.38	— .40
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .56
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.59	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	10¾	— .11
Balls	lb.	.12¾	— .13⅛
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol,	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.88	— .92
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.58	— .62
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.45	— 1.75
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Phenol	lb.	.53	— .55½
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	— 2.83
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
*Toluol, pure	gal.	5.25	— 6.00
*Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	5.40	— 5.85
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylol	gal.	.35	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Acid Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Acid Brown	lb.	2.40	— 3.10
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.50	— 7.50

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.95	— 1.45
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Alizarin Blue, Domestic	lb.	7.25	— 8.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alkali Blue	lb.	10.50	—15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.15	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Auramine, Double O, Dom.	lb.	5.25	— 6.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	1.40	— 1.70
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Chysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	10.50	—14.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	— .90
Direct Blue	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 5.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.40	— 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.50	—11.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.50	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta, Imported	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.73	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.40	— 7.10
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb.	52.00	—54.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Soluble Blue, Dom.	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .60
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.23	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.30	— 1.85
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	.65	— .90
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

* Nominal.

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33¼	— .35
Seed	lb.	.11¾	— .11¾
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54½	— .56
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
China	lb.	.09	— .10⅝
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11¼
Aleppey	lb.	.13¾	— .14½
Pubna	lb.	.09½	— .10¼

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	39.00	—59.00
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	36.00	—38.00
Chips	lb.	.02½	— .03½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.18¼	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.11¾	— .13¾
Tablet	lb.	.11½	— .13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.20	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	.38	— .40
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24½	— .25¾
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11½	— 13½
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine Extract	lb.	.14	— .18
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .38
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .25
Crystals	lb.	.20½	— .26
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.10¾	— .11¾
Contract	lb.	.11½	— .12⅛
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .90
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15½	— .16¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	66.00	—75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c tan	ton	57.50	—59.50
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.09¾	— .11
Common	lb.	.25	— .26
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.24½	— .25
*No. 2	lb.	.21	— .21½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05½—	.06¾
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c., tan, ordinary	lb.	.11½—	.14½
Clarified	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.26 —	1.27
*Domestic, prime	gal.	— —	—
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl	—	—95.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—145.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.25 —	.27
*English	lb.	.26 —	.28
German	lb.	— —	—
Neutral	lb.	— —	—
Horse	lb.	.17 —	.18
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30 —	2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85 —	1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50 —	1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained	gal.	1.16 —	1.18
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.18 —	1.20
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.20 —	1.22
*Northern, crude	gal.	— —	—
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	1.00 —	1.05
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	— —	3.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	3.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95 —	3.00
Dark	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00 —	2.25
Oleo Oil	lb.	22 —	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 —	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00	—25.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Saponified	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Sod Oil	lb.	.11 —	.12
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.20
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.20 —	2.25
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	.25
*Triple pressed	lb.	.27 —	.28
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.20 —	1.25
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.30 —	1.35

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.29 —	.40
Cases	lb.	.28½—	.37
No. 3	lb.	.28½—	.29½
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	.18⅝—	.18½
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19½—	.19¾
Tanks	lb.	.18¾—	.19
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	18¾—	.19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½—	.18
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.20½—	.21½
*White	lb.	— —	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	— —	.22¾
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.55 —	1.57
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.56 —	1.58
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.57 —	1.59
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.58 —	1.60
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.60 —	4.00
*Foots	lb.	.40 —	.45
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.33 —	.34
*Benin	lb.	.30 —	.31
*Niger	lb.	.29 —	.30
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17 —	.17½
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36 —	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— —	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 —	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— —	—
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Blown	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 —	.40
Second	gal.	.42 —	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	3.25 —	3.50
*Imported	gal.	— —	—

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

WE OFFER
Phthalic Anhydride
Spot or Contract
Western Reserve Chemical Co.
3434 EAST 93rd STREET
CLEVELAND, O.

*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.19½—	.20
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 —	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25 —	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.21 —	.22
29 gravity. 15 cold test	gal.	.21 —	.22
Summer	gal.	.21 —	.22
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.36 —	.38
Dark, filtered	gal.	.35 —	.36
Extra cold test	gal.	.50 —	.55
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.25 —	.27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.36 —	.37
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	.31½—	.32
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.44 —	.45
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40 —	.41
903@865 sp gr.	gal.	.36 —	.38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36 —	.38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40 —	.47
No. 200	gal.	.36 —	.37
No. 100	gal.	.35 —	.36
No. 110	gal.	.33 —	.34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.41½—	.43
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.36½—	.39½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.33½—	.35½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	400 —	4.25
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal bbls.	12.50	—13.75
Rosin, com., to g'd	80-bbl.	5.85 —	5.90

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.78 —	.80
Diamond "T"	lb.	.78 —	.90
V. S. O.	lb.	.78 —	.79
Fine Orange	lb.	.69 —	.73
Second Orange	lb.	.63 —	.68
T. N.	lb.	.62 —	.63
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.62 —	.63
Button	lb.	— —	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	.59 —	.60
Bone, dry	lb.	.69 —	.70

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—47.50
Columbia		—	—48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00	—49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	55.00	—56.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 3.25
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 2.15
Turk's Island— Coarse	40 lb. bags	—	— 1.75

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.13½—	.13⅝
Caracas	lb.	.13¼—	.14

*Nominal.

Hayti	lb.	.11¾—	.12
Maracaibo	lb.	.22 —	.24¼
Trinidad	lb.	.13¾—	.14

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, Globe	per 100 lbs.	—	— 6.59
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.06 1-5—	.07
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.17 —	.18
Starch Corn	lb.	.05 —	.06
Pearl, Globe	per 100 lbs.	—	— 4.82
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.13 —	.13½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.14 —	.15

*REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War-bu'le		
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A	7.35	7.35	7.35	—	7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

* Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b.mills	ga.	1.00 —	1.05
Light, strained	gal.	1.16 —	1.18
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.18 —	1.20
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.20 —	1.22
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	— —	3.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	3.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95 —	3.00
Dark	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00 —	2.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Saponified	lb.	— —	.17½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.29 —	.40
No. 3	lb.	.28½—	.37
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	.18⅜—	.18½
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Cochin bbls.	lb.	.19½—	.19¾
Tanks	lb.	.18¾—	.19
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Refined, barrels	lb.	21.47	—21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½—	.18
*Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	.20½—	.21½
*White	gal.	— —	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	.22¾
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.55 —	1.57
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.56 —	1.58
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.50 —	4.00
*Foots	lb.	.40 —	.45
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.33 —	.34
*Niger	lb.	.29 —	.30
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17 —	.17¾
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
†Crude f. o.b. mills	gal.	1.36 —	1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	— —	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	3.25 —	3.50
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.19½—	.20

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.17½—	.18
Yellow	lb.	.15½—	.16¼
House	lb.	.15¼—	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.15¼—	.15¾
Yellow, grease, stearine	lb.	.16½—	.17
White, grease, stearine	lb.	.17½—	.18
Lard, City	lb.	.25 —	.25½
Compound	lb.	.22 —	.22½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28 —	.29
Oleo	lb.	.18½—	.19
Tallow, edible	lb.	.18½—	.19
City prime	lb.	16¾—	17
Choice County	lb.	.17½—	.18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.17¾—	.18
City Fancy	lb.	— —	.17¾
Prime Packers	lb.	.17¼ —	.17½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.16¾—	.17
"A" White	lb.	.16¾—	.16¾
"B" White	lb.	.16¼—	.16¾
Yellow	lb.	.15¼—	.15¾
Brown	lb.	.12 —	.13½
Bone	lb.	.12¾—	.13½
House	lb.	.15¼—	.15¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.19 —	.19¾
Lard	lb.	.27½—	.27¾

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from April 20 to April 27,—Exports for month of February.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ARSENIC—
22 505 pounds

BEANS—
1,985 pounds vanilla
2,700 pounds vanilla
4,350 pounds vanilla
7,400 pounds vanilla
4,900 pounds vanilla
4,700 pounds vanilla

CASEIN—
179,200 pounds
22,500 pounds
230,000 pounds
11,300 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPS.—
1,200 pounds
1,400 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
4,500 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
66,400 pounds gambier
1,704 pounds natural indigo
14,700 pounds natural indigo

ESSENTIAL OILS—
850 pounds cinnamon
1,450 pounds various
1,100 pounds various
250 pounds various
1,800 pounds various
1,400 pounds various
1,300 pounds various
1,800 pounds geranium

FLOWERS—
1,300 pounds saffron
1,250 pounds arnica

LACTARENE—
1,673 pounds

LEAVES—
300 pounds wormwood
12,600 pounds eucalyptus
8,000 pounds eucalyptus
4,000 pounds laurel

GUMS—
127,102 pounds chicle
5,000 pounds various

LEECHES—
200 pounds bloodsuckers

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREP.—
950 pounds drugs
350 pounds medicine
1,150 pounds medicine

MYROBALANS—
316,000 pounds

NUX VOMICA—
55,000 pounds

OILS—
13,290 gallons olive, edible
9,949 gallons peanut
6 pounds lemon
21,400 pounds citronella
39,000 pounds citronella
25,000 pounds citronella
5,000 gallons creosote
3,500 gallons olive

OPIUM—
4,000 pounds

PAPAIN—
100 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
41,500 pounds
50,000 pounds

POTASSIUM IODIDE—
1,000 pounds

POTASS. PERMANGANATE—
500 pounds

QUEBRACHO—
281,500 pounds

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
400 pounds

ROOT—
66,857 pounds ginger
10,200 pounds licorice
100 pounds colchicum
1,500 pounds doggrass

SEED—
16 bushels castor
900 pounds wormwood
2,400 pounds cardamom
2,950 pounds cardamom
4,250 pounds cardamom
1,400 pounds castor
3,000 pounds foenugreek

SHELLAC—
75,000 pounds
50,000 pounds
19,500 pounds

SOAP—
8,000 pounds castile
50,000 pounds castile

SPONGES—
450 pounds

SPICES—
76,666 pounds unground cassia
811,416 pounds pepper
5,200 pounds cassia

TALC—
2,050 pounds

TAMARINDS—
10,000 pounds

TARTAR CRUDE—
597,000 pounds
103,250 pounds

WAX—
72,571 pounds bees
310,780 pounds vegetable

WINE LEES—
568,806 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
100 pounds, Bolivia
442 pounds, Brazil
141 pounds, Chile

ACID, NITRIC—
191 pounds, San Domingo
550 pounds Argentina
1,045 pounds, Brazil

ACID, PICRIC—
65,932 pounds, Cuba
2,769 pounds Brit. W. Indies

ALCOHOL—
10 gallons, Hayti
285 gallons, Chile

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
20 gallons, British India

BEANS, VANILLA—
721 pounds, Canada
325 pounds, Jamaica

BENZOL—
55 pounds, Brazil
442 pounds, Argentina

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
3,500 pounds, San Domingo
226,000 pounds, Cuba

CASSIA—
415 pounds, Hayti

COPPER SULPHATE—
45 pounds, British W. Indies
1,600 pounds, Jamaica

GLYCERIN—
20 pounds, Barbados
300 pounds, Newfoundland
2,205 pounds, Mexico
3,548 pounds, Cuba
49 pounds, British W. Ind.
35 pounds, Jamaica

GLUCOSE—
1,461 pounds, Panama
17,250 pounds, Costa Rica

LIME, CHLORIDE—
45,050 pounds, Cuba

PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—
134,400 pounds, Chile

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
224,550 pounds, Colombia
95,600 pounds, Costa Rica

PEPPERMINT OIL—
95 pounds, Argentina

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
110 pounds, Colombia

SODA ASH—
66,000 pounds, Hayti
3,560 pounds, Virg. Islands

SODA, CAUSTIC—
17,920 pounds, Barbados
190 pounds, Mexico

SODA, SAL—
126,265 pounds, Cuba
1,410 pounds, British W. Ind.
5,376 pounds, Trinidad

SODIUM SILICATE—
1,766 pounds, Argentina

ZINC OXIDE—
80,303 pounds, Brazil
2,050 pounds, Bolivia

VALUE OF A PINE TREE

A photograph of a pine tree is reproduced in *The Little Journal*, published by Arthur D. Little, Inc., with the following comment:

"When this beautiful long leaf pine tree is cut we get about one third of it as merchandise and discard or destroy two thirds of it as waste. If the entire tree was used, as it should be, the long leaf pine industry alone would contribute every day to the estate of the American people, 40,000 tons of paper, 3,000 tons of rosin, 300,000 gallons of turpentine and 600,000 gallons of ethyl or grain alcohol, together with the fuel for these industries in addition to the lumber wet get now. These figures are not idle guesses; they were reached by our own organization after exhaustive study and experiment."

An announcement of special interest to American business men preparing to extend their trade with France after the war was made April 23 by the Irving National Bank, New York. This bank has just entered into a close reciprocal agreement with Messrs. Cox & Co., (France) Ltd., bankers of Paris, whereby each institution will act as the principal representative and correspondent of the other in its respective country.

The Louis K. Liggett Company announces the removal of its offices to 151 Fifth avenue, New York.

Dr. Felix Frank, superintendent of the Catalytic Chemical Works of Berkeley, Cal., which recently changed hands and whose plant is being removed to another city, announces that he has perfected an economical process for the manufacture of ice and that as soon as the work of dismantling the dye plant is completed he will begin the manufacture of the chemical solution. Just where the factory will be located has not been decided.

L. I. Crocker, a druggist, has been arrested at Portland, Ore. and an investigation has been completed of the marketing of a concoction declared by officials to have been manufactured to beat the Oregon prohibition laws. Notices have been served to druggists that wholesale arrests will be made at once if the sale of Portolive is not stopped at once. According to county officials this beverage contains about five per cent. of olive oil, the remainder being port wine. By siphoning off the almost negligible quantity of olive oil, there remains practically a complete bottle of wine. Portolive is manufactured by the J. Irving Proud Company, of Los Angeles, Cal. and during the past few months has been enjoying a phenomenal sale in Oregon. County officials have consulted with Federal authorities and prosecutions will be commenced for shipping the beverage into the State.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

New Incorporations

The Ulster Wood Products Co., Manhattan, capital $50,000. J. Tanenblatt, A. Harris, M. Davis, 853 Southern Boulevard, New York City.

John Bruschi & Son, Manhattan, capital $10,000. Dyeing materials. J. and C. Bruschi, M. L. Baker, 1,154 47th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Shepard Chemical Corp., Wilmington, Del., capital $1,025,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington, Del.

Everly M. Davis Chemical Corp., Wilmington, Del., capital $100,000. To manufacture all kinds of alkalies, chemicals, etc., C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington, Del.

Landant Remedies Company, New York City, capital $100,000. To manufacture chemicals, drugs, etc., Jos. Bier, D. A. Wentworth, Lula M. Wentworth and Alice B. Wentworth, New York City.

Naugatuck Aniline Dye Mfg. Co., Bronx, N. Y., capital $25,000. W. J. Nixon, C. H. Keers, A. MacDonald, 116 West 64th street, New York City.

Thomas Laboratories, Manhattan, capital $50,000. Chemicals, drugs and toilet supplies. V. B. Thomas, W. H. Stout, E. Sefton, 71 Broadway, New York City.

Great Lakes Oil Refining Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., capital $1,750,000. H. Spence, Grant Cooper and Howard A. Hall.

Continental Chemical Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont., capital $100,000. Edwin Dunbar Chaplin, Alexander McKinnon and I. G. Bogart.

Associated Pharmacists Sales Corp., Manhattan, capital $10,000. H. Lees Smith, W. B. Cheatham, W. I. Moore, New York City.

Horgan-Graham Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000. To manufacture dyes and do business as chemists, dry salters, etc., Wm. J. Horgan, J. A. Horgan, of Belleville, N. J., and Geo. E. Graham, of New York.

Knickerbocker Dyestuff Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000. To manufacture dyes, chemicals, dyestuffs, etc., Albert H. Gleason, Mervin Mackenzie, John J. Hayden, New York City.

Eree Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del., capital $100,000. To manufacture chemicals and drugs of all kinds. E. M. Haslan, E. Lemon, A. McGonigle, all of Wilmington, Del.

Eg-Save Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., capital $150,000. To manufacture egg powders, baking powders, cream of tartar, chemicals, etc., Wm. H. Parmelee, Harry C. Albro, Mart B. Shepard, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

Brown Chemical Co., Maplewood, N. J., capital $500,000. Florence M. Brown, Arthur C. Hamilton and others.

Velora Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital $250,000. Drugs, chemicals and medicines. Frank Aranow, S. M. Selig, A. B. Crawford, New York City.

Harvey Chemical Co., Trenton, N. J., capital $50,000. To manufacture chemicals. J. J. Harvey, O. C. Harvey, H. B. Harvey.

United Chemical Works, Inc., Dover, Del., capital $500,000. To manufacture chemicals and dyes. Arthur W. Britton, Sam'l. R. Howard, Geo. V. Reilly, of New York City.

Chemical Hardward Co., Manhattan, capital $6,000. M. Breakstone, B. Engler, D. Pfeiffer, 160 Broadway, New York City.

United States Bronze Powder Works, Manhattan, capital $150,000. D. S. Rubin, M. Goldstein, D. W. Blumenthal, 435 Riverside Drive, New York.

The April luncheon of the Oil Trades Association of New York, called by the committee a "get-together" affair, was enjoyed at Baracca's restaurant last week. More than sixty members attended. J. C. Lincoln, manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, spoke on the freight conditions in and about New York, and called the attention of the Oil Trades Association to the need of co-operation of all shippers to relieve the present congestion.

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